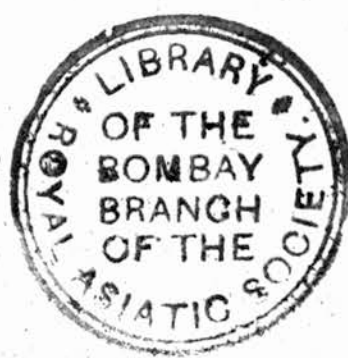




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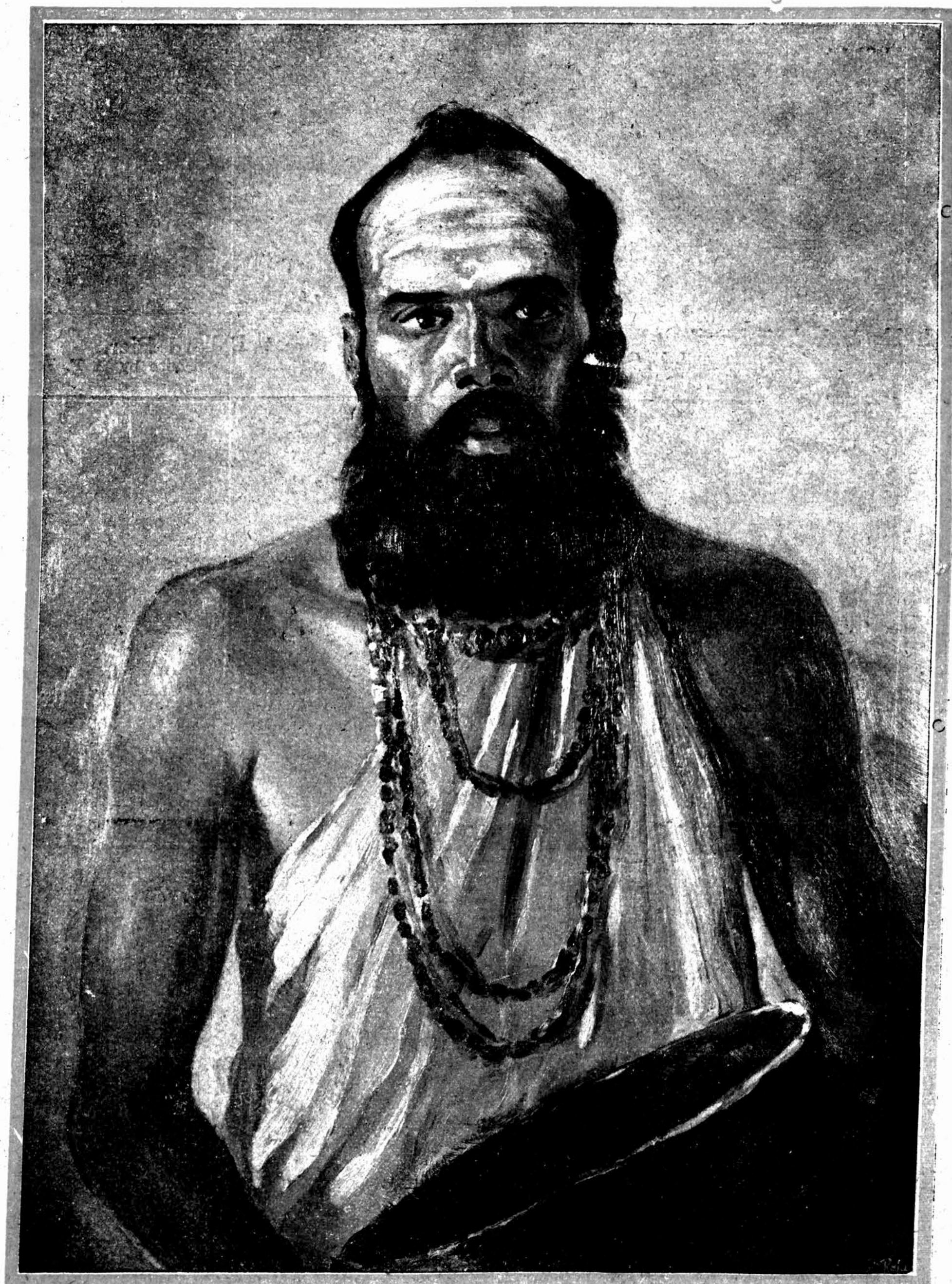
The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXV NO. 12

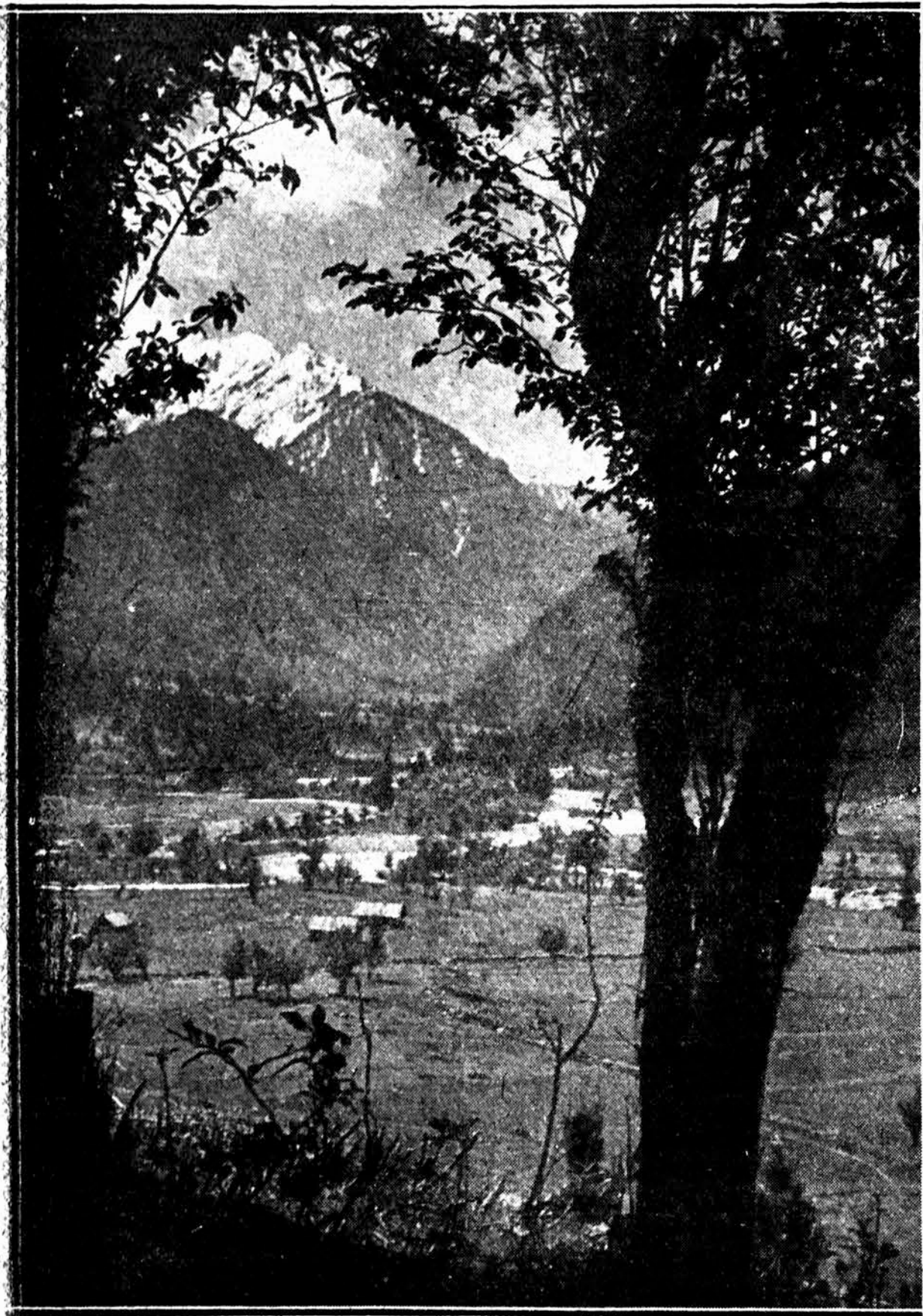
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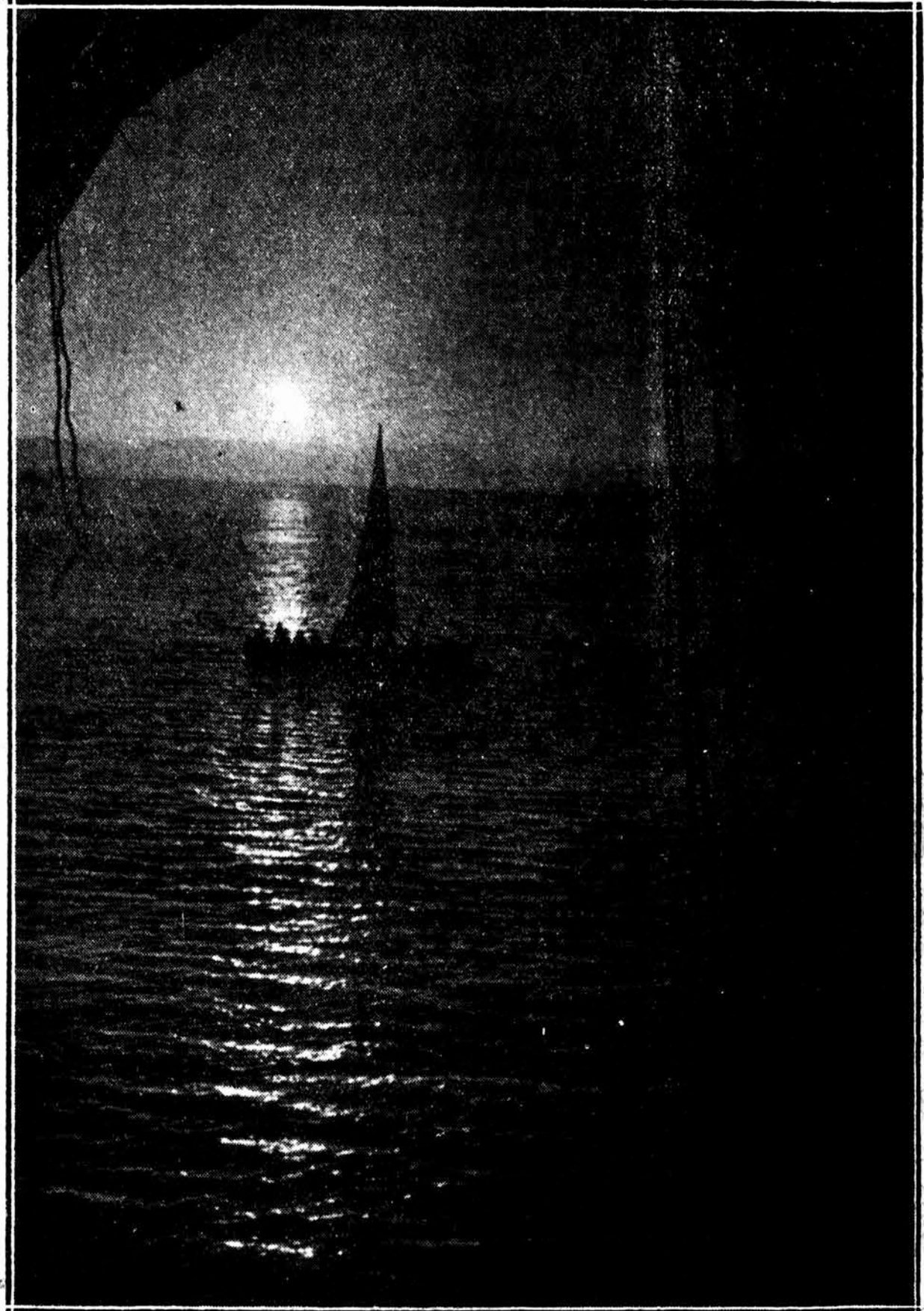


THE
SADHU

—Sm. Rajammal Anantharaman.

**"Through Nature's Window."**

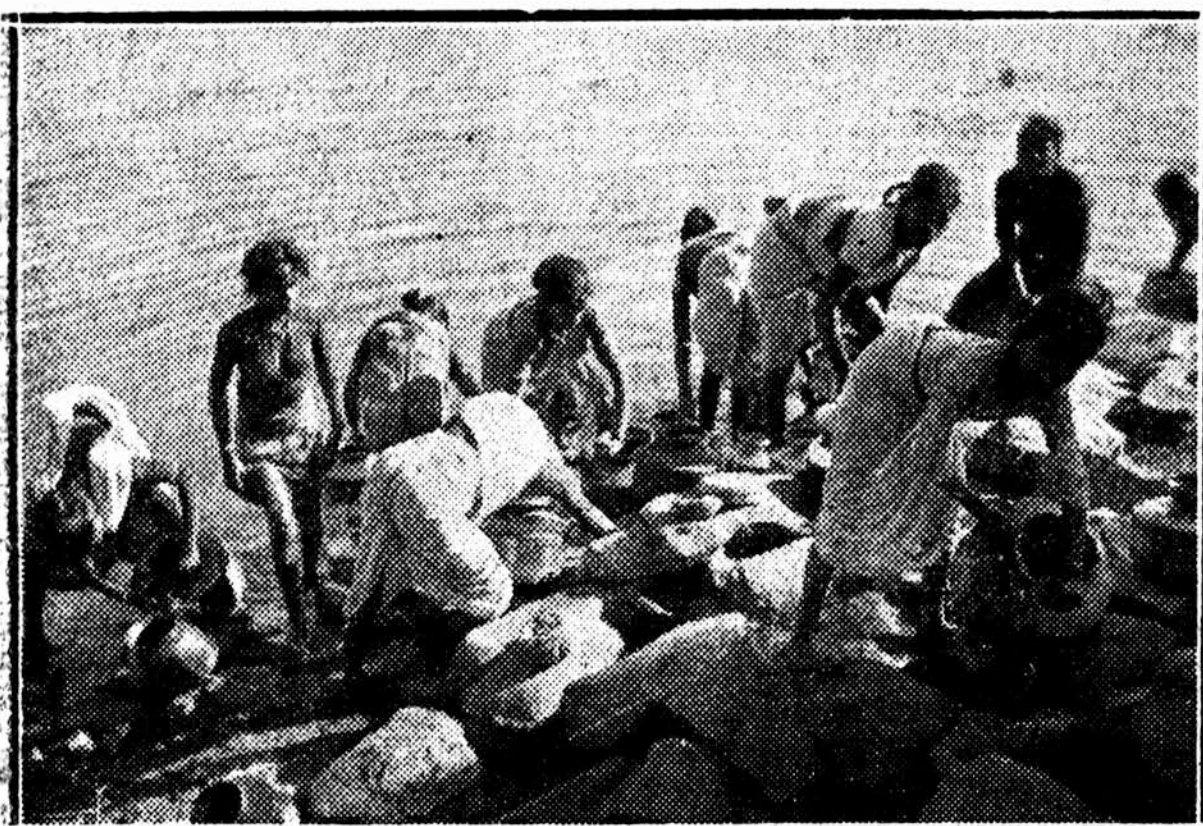
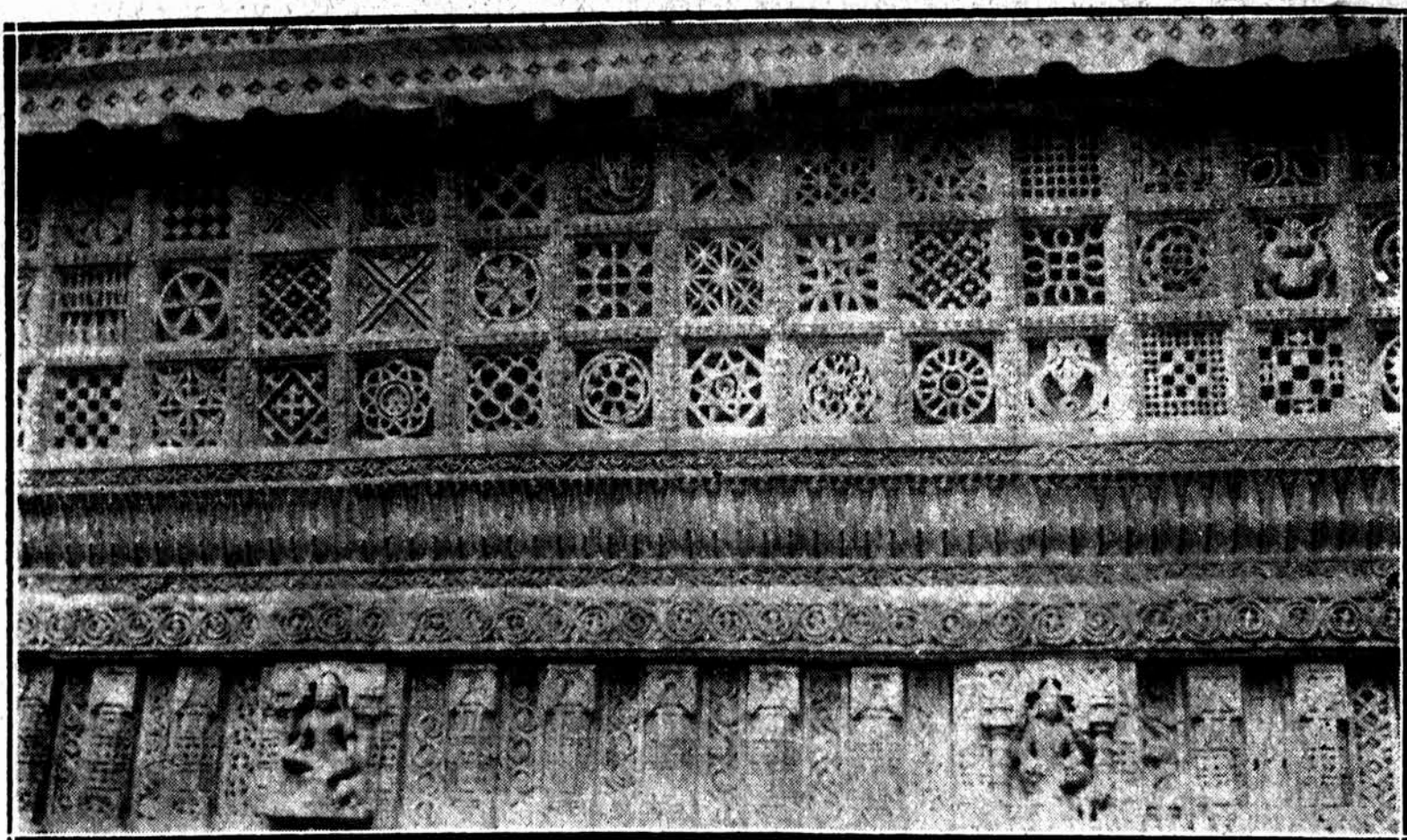
(Photo by Z. M. Qadri.)

**"Sunrise"—at Ballard Pier.**

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

Exquisite carvings in the
wall of a Jain Temple
in Girnar.

(Photo by H. J. Chevli.)

**"Pots and Pans"—at Morvi Beach near Malad.**

(Photo by K. K. Ladia.)

**Lady students of G. S. Medical College, Bombay,
playing "Khoko" game on Juhu sands.**

(Photo by Mohite.)

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MARCH 21, 1937

ARMS! More Arms!! Still More Arms!!!

Since Hitler's Rise To Power World's Munition Budget Has Doubled Itself

(In view of the accelerated rhythm of various countries towards the manufacture of armaments, the following article regarding the relative strength of the various countries, published in the "News Review," may be found to be of special interest).

Grigory Federovich Grimko, little-publicised Finance Commissioner, succeeded in intriguing the world's military chiefs last week when he announced that the Soviet will spend £800,000,000 on defence this year.

For the fiscal year 1937-8, the army budget of Japan amounts to a mere £41,000,000; on the Navy during the next five years £65,000,000 will be spent. Outstanding items in the Navy estimates were: £47,000,000 for additional construction of warships; £8,000,000 for installation of new guns and other equipment; £4,800,000 for what was vaguely described as additional land and water equipment; £4,200,000 towards the development of the naval air force. Nevertheless both budgets served to remind politicians how far in arms expenditure the world has advanced since the days of Locarno, Briand and Stresemann in 1925, when the nations spent a grand total of only £700,000,000 on weapons of national defence.

Doubled In 11 Years

By 1930, when the Depression set in, the annual figure had leapt to £860,000,000. In 1933, Adolf Hitler rose to control of Germany, and a year later the world was spending £980,000,000. In 1935, there was an ominous increase to £1,080,000,000, and the estimate for last year was placed at £1,500,000,000—more than double the total of 11 years ago. After the Soviet, most spectacular of to-day's spenders of arms is Great Britain. On April 21 last, Neville Chamberlain's budget called for an expenditure during 1936-7 of £139,605,000 on Army, Navy and Air Force—an increase of £54 millions over the 1935-6 defence appropriations. More than £20 millions was appropriated as supplementary estimates for the fighting services, bringing the total arms expenditure up to £160,700,000. This figure contrasts with £224 millions for the interest and management of the National Debt, mostly for paying off the last war. In France last year, budgetary estimates called for a national defence expenditure of 7,180 million francs, but re-militarisation of the Rhineland and the increased period of compulsory service in the German Army conspired to double the

figure. Further, on October 27, the Blum Government approved an additional plan for appropriation of 5,000 million francs for strengthening the Air Force.

For 1937, 9,500 millions are to be devoted to defence. But France's military expenditure did not end with herself. On September 7, she granted a credit of two billion francs, half for armament, to Poland, which is already spending a third of its budgetary income on self-defence. Italy's expenditure for 1936-7 included 4,665 million lire for the armed forces, excluding unpublished extraordinary expenditures in the Abyssinian campaign.

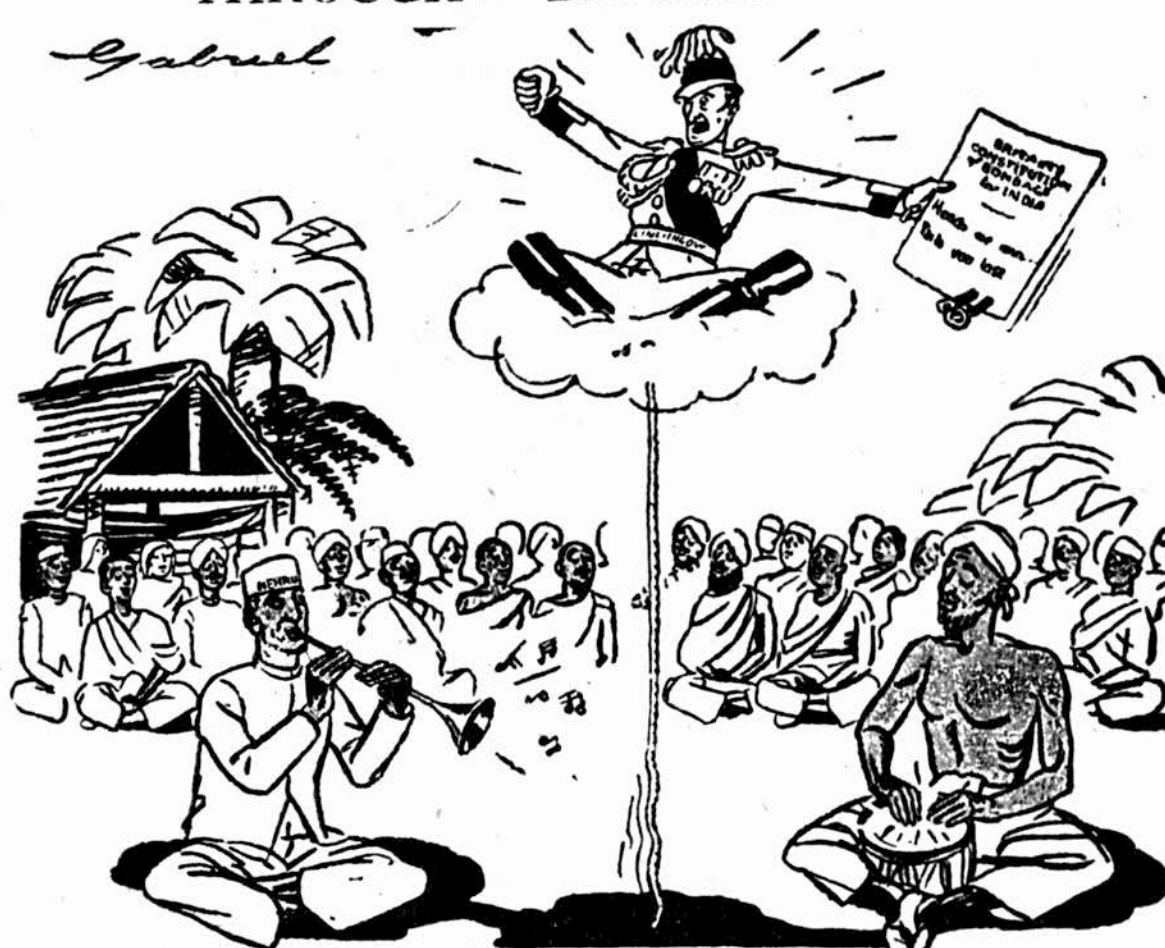
Germany's Total

Though utter secrecy surrounds the German figures, Winston Churchill has placed Nazi expenditure on armaments at £1,500,000,000 since 1933, while a decidedly French estimate by "Pertinax" in Echo de Paris suggests that the Nazis spent £1,210,000,000 in 1936 alone. Among European armies, the French forces compare favourably with those of potentially antagonistic Germany. At home, 450,000 trained troops comprise a dependable nucleus; in the colonies are 215,000 men, predominantly native, but staffed by French officers, and liberally sprinkled with seasoned French soldiery. Naval tonnage in commission includes nine capital ships, one aircraft carrier, 14 cruisers, 60 destroyers and 72 submarines, making a total tonnage of 502,000. Being built are four new capital ships, five cruisers, 20 destroyers, 17 submarines. The French Air Force has 45,000 men, with 18,000 first-line 'planes,' 600 second-line planes, and 700 instruction units.

Though arms are given wildly impossible estimates by various statesmen, the Army actually consists of 300,000 trained troops, although by the decree of August 24, 1936, increasing conscriptive service from one to two years, the 1914-1915 classes, numbering some million youngsters, were brought into the Army.

Added to this total are the Nazi semi-military organisations. In the Blackshirt Guards there are 200,000 men (30,000 in barracks); Brownshirt Storm Troops numbering 100,000, and Motorised Corps the same number. Military-

THROUGH BRITISH EYES



"The Indian election results have surprised the British Government by the size of the Congress victories."—"The Daily Worker", (London).

trained Labour Corps men comprise another 275,000. In active Naval service are nine battle-ships; one aircraft carrier, six cruisers, 19 destroyers, 30 submarines, totalling 180,000 tons and manned by 40,000 trained sailors and cadets. Practically completed are two more battle-ships, three cruisers, 17 submarines, 16 destroyers, requiring some 20,000 extra seamen. Germany's real strength is in the air. Though Nazi officials are most secretive, even the most conservative estimates admit that the Reich Air Force might reach 3,000 'planes. Others firmly insist on 4,000 craft, at least half of them being first-line ships, manned by 40,000 pilots and observers, operating from 300 surface and underground airports. Numbers of these are concentrated on Germany's eastern borders, with striking distance of Moscow, Leningrad, Warsaw.

If Italy mobilised its 17 classes of reservists and added them to the standing army, the total would reach 1,250,000 men. At sea are four capital ships, one aircraft carrier, 23 cruisers, 103 destroyers and torpedo boats, 62 submarines 416,500 tons. In process of construction are two capital ships; two cruisers, 15 destroyers, 16 submarines. Personnel approached, 60,000 men. In the air, according to reliable estimates, are 2,000 first-line ships; 1,000 first-line reserves and some 600 training ships, manned by nearly 50,000 trained pilots, observers, mechanics.

Soviet Army

Though Soviet figures are always a dark secret, the Red Army is believed in authoritative quarters to comprise some 1,300,000 men

with a large number of mechanised divisions. Present plans call for a regular army of 1,600,000 specialised soldiers by 1940. On sea, the Soviet is less formidable. Greatest asset the Navy, has is 70 highly efficient submarines. The four battleships are of dubious value, and the seven cruisers, all modernised, nevertheless out of date. Thirty-five good destroyers make up a total of 200,000 tons, manned by 55,000 officers and sailors.

Russia is strong in the air, with 4,000 'planes, of which at least 2,000 are first-line craft. At the bottom of the list, but rapidly improving, is Great Britain. Without benefit of conscription, this country has a standing army of regimental troops at home numbering 144,000; 3,000 colonial and native troops; 122,000 army reserve; 26,000 supplementary reserve; 1,200 militia, stationed at Malta and Bermuda; 185,000 territorials and 58,000 regimentals in India, totalling some 540,000 trained and equipped soldiers.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

There is no danger in power, if only it be not irresponsible. If it be divided, dealt out in shares to many, it is obscured; and if it be obscured it is made irresponsible.

—WOODROW WILSON.

Dictatorships Do Not Encourage Literature

The jealous eye which dictatorships cast over the reading habits of their citizens becomes ever sharper. In Italy and Germany it has been accepted as fundamental that nothing may be printed which reflects adversely on the regime in power. And now Hanns Johst, president of the Reich Chamber of Literature, has announced that Germans will be compelled—with "loving force" if need be—to read the books of National Socialist authors.

Perhaps Nazi writers and the booksellers need some such "loving force" to stimulate business. The year of Adolf Hitler's accession to power, 1933 was marked by a bonfire of volumes that did not conform to the Nazi "Welt-

But In Soviet Russia The Masses Have Acquired A Great Hunger For Books

anschauung" and by a "low" in book sales which amounted to 837,000,000 Reichsmarks. Since then sales have gone up, but they still lag behind the turnover of 1932.

Among the best sellers are Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" (2,500,000 copies), Alfred Rosenberg's "Mythos of the Twentieth Century" (500,000 copies), Joseph Goebbels's "From Kaiserhof to Reich Chancellery" (210,000 copies), Theodor Fritsch's "Handbook of the Jewish Question" (215,000 copies) and a book of photographs

entitled "Hitler as Nobody Knew Him" (270,000 copies).

FICTION TO THE FORE

Best sellers are often bought or presented as tokens of proper Nazi sentiment. A true indication of what the German populace reads is afforded by the records of the popular libraries, where borrowers are asked to note their preferences and thoughts about books. Such records reveal a 26 per cent decline in the reading of volumes on politics and administration.

A large portion of the total book production—about 30 per cent—is devoted to novels, biographies, historical works and youth literature. In such fields some National Socialist authors have had striking success. Hermann Loens's "Wehrwolf," for example, sold 400,000 copies and K. A. Schenzinger's "Hitler Boy Quex" sold 170,000 copies.

Authors are inclined to avoid dealing with the present. In the less dangerous realm of the past some of them seek analogies that will shed light on the present.

IN RUSSIA

In Russia the reading situation is somewhat different. Before the Bolshevik revolution a high percentage of the population was illiterate; now even in the hinterland there is a large measure of literacy. The Soviet citizen is probably the most avid reader in the world, and he has a taste for almost any imaginable subject.

Straight party doctrine is listed as the chief reading matter of the populace, although it is not uncommon to see a well-thumbed textbook on engineering peeping from the pocket of some young ambitious to better himself, or to see a girl in a surface car immersed in Pushkin's poems.

In a recent year there were sold 1,489,000 copies of the works of Marx and Engels; 4,022,000 copies of the works of Lenin and 8,043,000 copies of Stalin's writings. In all, 457,000,000 books

under 41,500 different titles, were bought by the public.

All the old Russian classics are now being reprinted in enormous editions—including the works of Pushkin, Turgenieff, Tolstoy, Nekrassoff and others. Translations of the Shakespeare, Aristophanes and Plato are best-sellers. Sinclair Lewis, Dos Passos, Hemingway and Dreiser, among contemporary Americans, are favoured. Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn are well known and beloved characters of fiction, and Soviet youth weeps over the sufferings of Uncle Tom of the cabin.

HUNGER FOR LITERATURE

The hunger to read and the efforts to satisfy that hunger have created a bonanza for Soviet writers, some of whom receive fantastic royalties. To a certain extent this has encouraged authors with little to say.

Influential criticism of this situation, such as that made by the late Maxim Gorky has led to an important new trend. A Soviet writer no longer need feel obliged to grind out communist propaganda, although he must not be anti-Communist. If he has the talent, he may produce straight, honest literature, entirely devoid of ideological axe-grinding.

YELLOW NOVELS

In Italy the reading situation has its own peculiarities. The populace, on the whole, are not booklovers, nor has the regime encouraged literature particularly. In 1935 only 4,300 titles of books, exclusive of textbooks, were listed. Of these, 1,000 were novels, 1,000 dealt with juridical, economic, political and social sciences, 680 with medicine, 830 with history, and 290 with philosophy.

The novels it is noted, were mostly translations of blood-and-thunder foreign literature, called "yellow novels" by Italians. They represent the type of adventure and romanticism made popular by Edgar Wallace. The native Italian novel output is small.

Because of the small reading public the censorship of books is unlike that in Germany or Russia. Publishers must be their own critics and judge for themselves whether any new volume they are handling will draw the fire of the authorities.—"N. Y. Times".

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How Bombay Got Its Name

Not Portuguese Ignorance, But Patron-Goddess Of Kolis Gave City Its Appellation

(By M. J. CARR)

One of the most interesting chapters in the history of Bombay is the very first chapter, namely, the origin of the name "Bombay". Few, probably, realise that the name "Bombay" carries one to remote times, times of Hindu, Mahomedan, Portuguese and finally the early East India Company

days. But the greatest chapter in the history of the city is that which relates how an obscure group of islands even during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries rose under the genius of industrial and commercial population to one of first rate importance—a city that ranks among the foremost cities and ports of the world.

The etymological derivation of the place name "Bombay" forms an interesting study. At the very outset there is the explanation of its derivation from the two Portuguese words "Bom" and "Bahia," meaning good bay. This derivation is altogether unhistorical and is now totally discredited by all. The explanation seems to pay a compliment more to Bombay's excellent bay rather than the Portuguese connection. The word is almost certainly derived from Amma or Amba, the patron-goddess of the Kolis. Colonel Yule adopts Mumba as the original form of the Musulman Manbal. When Edwardes says that "the early population of these islands was to a large extent of southern or

inhabitant of Bombay. But S. M. Edwardes derives the word from "Maha-Amba", that is, the great goddess; this word was eventually contracted into "Mumbai". "The suffix 'ai' adds Edwardes, "means Mother, a term of respect often used by Marathi-speaking Hindus towards their goddesses". In spite of Dr. da Cunha's learning and scholarship, it seems safer to adopt the derivation as given by Edwardes.

The Mahomedan connection with Bombay was very slight, indeed the only island of the seven that they occupied was Mahim and such was its importance that in Musulman histories the name "Mahim" is generally used to denote the whole group of islands; but the original island of Bombay, however, maintained its individuality and refused to be merged into the general name of Mahim. Thus Briggs (Ferishta, Vol. IV) declares that in ancient times part of the island was called Mahim and part "Mumbye" from an idol. Early Mahomedan connection with Mahim is still preserved in the annual fair which

gave her as a title the name of the defeated foe Mubarak Shah, so the word "Mumba" is a compound mixture of Amma and Mubarak, Bombay's conquering hero. This explanation is fantastic, but anyway it shows the close relation between Hindu and Muslim domination in the early history of Bombay.

The earliest notice of Bombay European times appears in Correa's account as Bombaim in 1508, and eight years later Barbosa has Thana-Malumbu. One may note that Corea has changed the Minto B, whereas Barbosa retains the original. Such mutilations of the first consonants of a name are very frequent in Portuguese accounts. To mention only a few—Vasai into Basal (Bassein), Vijayanagar into Bisnagar and probably Vandra into Bandora (Bandra). It is due to the Portuguese that the original word "Mumbai" is changed to Bombai or Bombaim. Now the derivation that Bombaim means "good harbour," is clearly seen to be unhistorical. It is not, as some had

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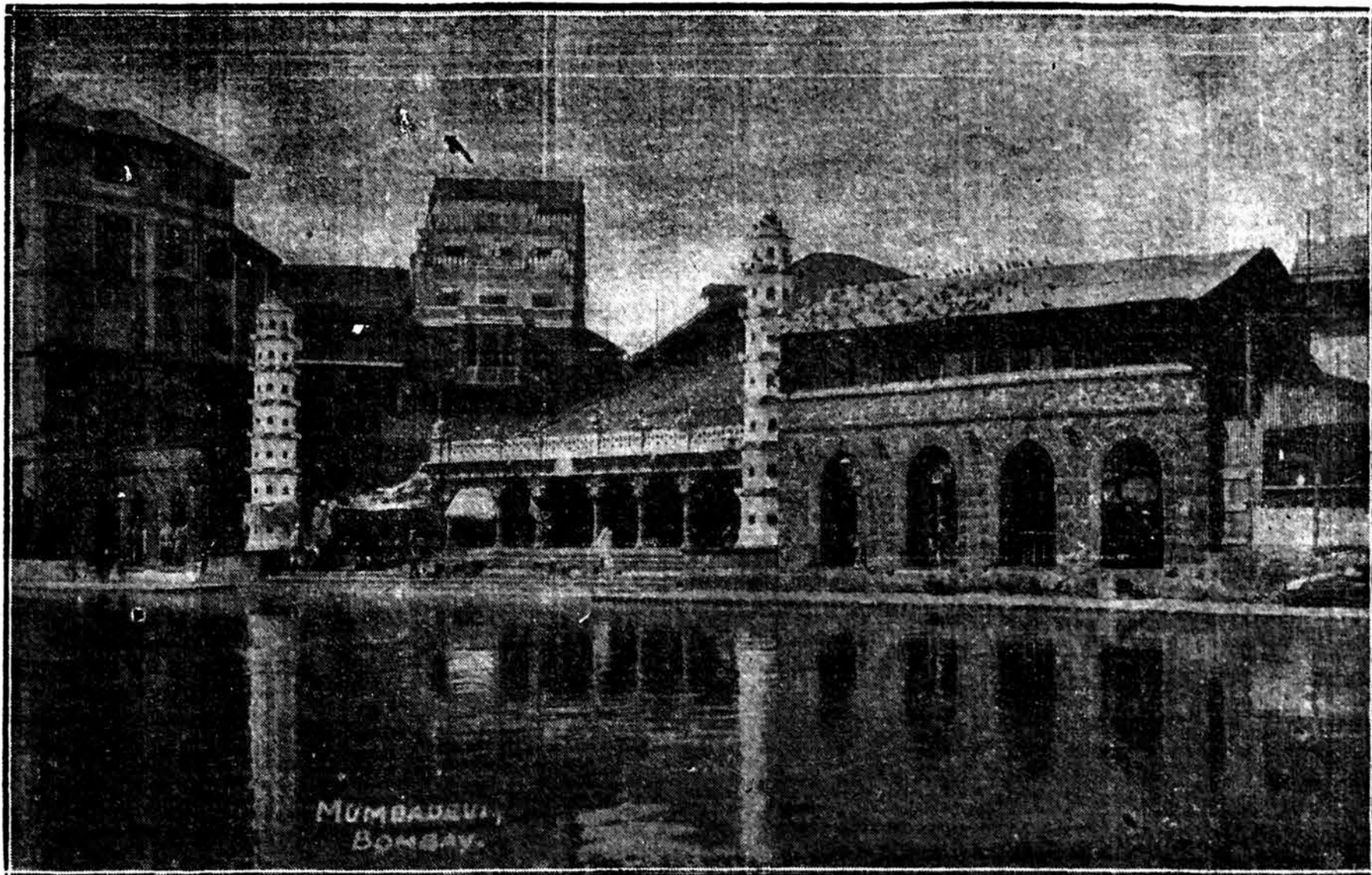
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Dravidian origin," this takes us a step further, for the word Amma is of Dravidian origin.

First Mention Of Name

The name "Mumbai" first occurs about the year 1430, during which it is mentioned in Guzerat histories as Manbal or Mambe. There is no trace of it before this period, there is no mention of it either in local cave inscriptions or in the Silahara grants. In the early years of the Christian era Ptolemy describes the group of seven islands simply as Heptanesia and this is in itself a proof positive that the islands were nameless and obscure. It could not but be so, as there were at least three famous flourishing ports in the vicinity, Sopara, Kalyan and Chaul.

But the greatest point of interest is how the word "Munba" came into being, if the original name of the deity was Amma or Amba. There are two explanations of this derivation. First there is the opinion of Dr. Gerson da Cunha, a great authority on the history of the antiquities of Bombay. He opines that Mumba is derived from Mungachi Amba, that is, the temple of the goddess Amba erected by Munga, a rich and influential Koli

takes place some time in December and in the shrine of the famous Saint Makdum Farikh A Peru.

A Fantastic Explanation

There is a tradition which must be cleared off before we come to European times. In 1317 or thereabouts the Emperor Mubarak Shah descended on the Upper Konkan coast and in his characteristic way pillaged wherever he went. He destroyed temples and persecuted Hindu so much that he was held in extreme terror by the inhabitants of the Seven Islands. Mothers used to frighten their children by the mere mention of his name. He soon began to live in contemporary Hindu lore as Mumbakshas, the demon Mumba. In Murphy's article on Early Bombay published in the transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society of 1844 there occurs the statement, "the temple (of Mumbadevi) was built shortly after the Hindus of Bombay had suffered in their religion from the tyranny of Mubarak Shah." This means that the temple was built out of gratitude to the guardian influence of the Mother Goddess (Maha Amma) and in honour of the deliverance

supposed it to be, the outcome of a sentimental attachment to the old Portuguese regime. The derivation is only one of many such erroneous ones that the inventive fertility of Dr. Fryer has given in his book of travels.

Dr. Fryer has "Bombaim" in the body of his book, though the form "Bombay" appears at the head of his map of 1672. This shows that the two forms—Bombaim, the Portuguese, and Bombay, the Anglicised form, were struggling to gain currency in his time. Eventually by 1700 Bombaim finally gives place to Bombay.

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(By Dharam Yash Dev, London)

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(WILLIAM MORRIS.)

We had covered nearly twenty miles and had left a number of villages behind us. William Morris' beautiful landscape stood before us. We had been walking the best part of the day and it was getting dark and chilly. The day had been long and sunny. All we needed then was a bed and some food to make it a "perfect day". We reached our destination—the Youth Hostel, Holmbury, St. Mary,

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The Youth Hostels Association

bounds. Cycling and walking are the means of escape and each week-end young girls and boys in their hundreds go out into the country. They flee from crowded streets to seek green fields and breath fresh air. This is one of the cheapest and healthiest ways of enjoying a brief holiday and seeing the countryside.

The term "youth hostel", though comparatively new to England, originated in Germany some twenty-five years ago. Youth Hostels as they are known all over the Continent and in England came into being when Herr Richard Schirrmann opened the first one in Germany in 1909. Herr Schirrmann was a school-teacher who conceived the idea of wandering about Germany with parties of school-children. What he needed was cheap and comfortable accommodation. It was not very easy. And because he could not get what suited his requirements and suited his purse he set about to provide such accommodation himself. He started with the spare school rooms. He used the farm buildings and empty barns and converted them into simply living apartments. His scheme spread rapidly. Slowly the scope of the scheme was enlarged. In the beginning it was limited to school children. But very soon it was enlarged so as to include those who, while young were no longer school-children. The aftermath of the War gave the movement another push. Country was impoverished and youth had to economise

Social Services, the Carnegie Trustees, and many other public-spirited people the movement in this country has gone from strength to strength. To-day it has a membership of nearly 60,000 and can offer the use of nearly three hundred hostels.

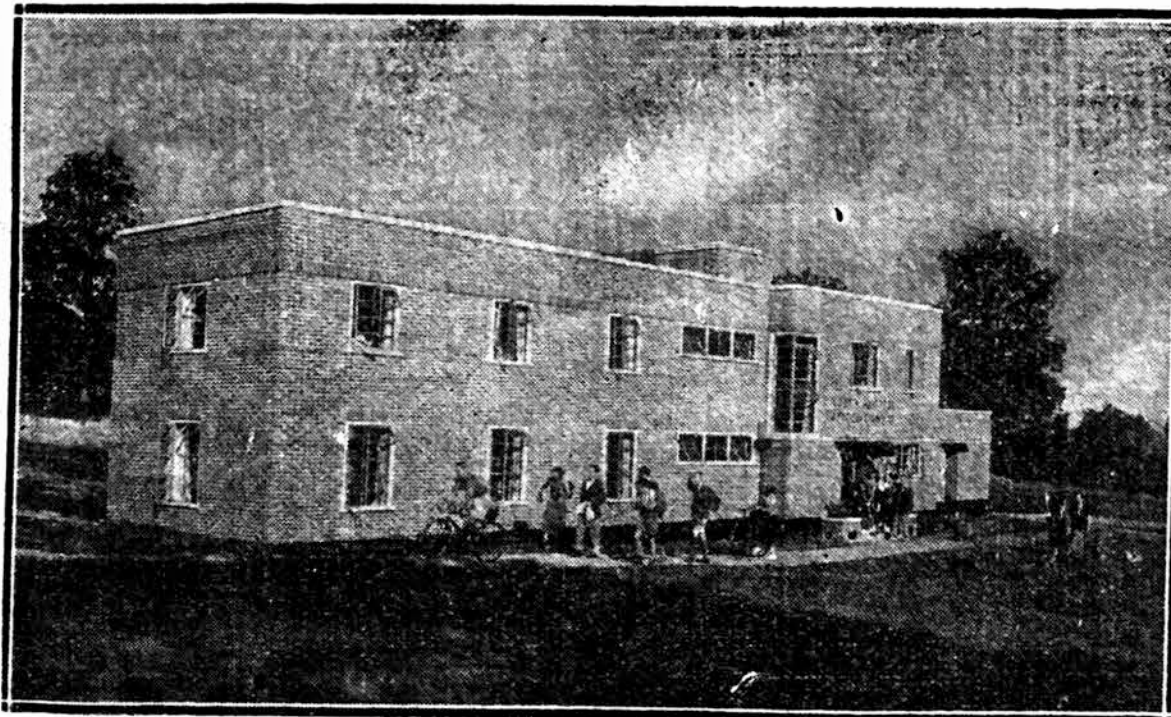
The membership is open to both sexes and costs very little. It is half a crown for those under twenty-five, and five shillings for those over twenty-five. This confers the right to use the hostels on payment of one shilling for each night's stay.

With a few exceptions, each hostel is equipped with cooking stoves, utensils, and crockery. At these hostels members can prepare their own meals if they wish to do so. But it is possible to buy breakfast and supper at extremely moderate charges.

There is also a common room to talk and read. A number of books and magazines are to be found scattered here and there. There are separate dormitories for each sex. Blankets and pillows are provided but members use their own sleeping bags and do their own chores.

These are, as it were, the minimum facilities. Much more is available at a larger number of hostels and the hostels that have been newly built. There is running hot and cold water in the kitchens and bath rooms. There are show-

(Continued On Page 37)



The Youth Hostel, Holmbury, St. Mary, Surrey

when a clock in the distant struck seven. We were greeted by a cheerful and a hearty hallo and the Warden's friendly handshake in



By the fire-side in the Youth Hostel

MARRIED COUPLES!

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of England and Wales was formed in 1930. Its development and formation are bound up with the growth of open air activities and especially with the phenomenal popularity of cycling and walking since the War. It was started by a joint effort of various out of door organisations, is supported by National Council of Social Services and is based on the model of the German "Jugend Herbergen."

THEIR HISTORY

During the 19th century there was steady drift to the towns and town life. Since the War there has been a reaction against that and the young people are disinclined to be confined within the city

in recreation as in everything else. The "Jugend-Herbergen" became very popular. Later on Herr Schirrmann was assisted by the government. Many of the fine old castles and baronial mansions which were there unoccupied were placed at his disposal.

To-day the German Youth Hostels number over 2,500 and over 700 of them are actually owned by the Youth Hostels' Association of Germany.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

Britain followed suit in 1930, when the first Youth Hostels were opened by some Marryskia enthusiasts in North Wales. With the aid of the National Council of

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Rustom Vakeel

Rustom Vakeel was a name of almost weekly occurrence in the pages of "The Sunday Chronicle". It was a name with a thousand connotations and a myriad associations. The bearer of that name is now no longer with us! Alas, the fiend of diabetes has snatched him away from the loving grasp of his aged father and his two young sisters, and from the company of a large circle of his now sorrowing friends.

The readers of "The Sunday Chronicle" can bear testimony to the fact that his personality had many facets. Though perpetually undergoing mental and physical tortures, he succeeded in wielding a magic pen that alternately amused, entertained and instructed the world. Sometimes you can see his pen dripping pain and suffering not only that of himself but also that of the suffering humanity about and beyond him. His was essentially a cosmopolitan soul—the soul of the Citizen of the World. He had hatred for none, but sympathy and pity for all. Moreover, being endowed with unalloyed patriotism and enlightened nationalism, he could

enter into the spirit of the struggling masses, knowing no barriers of race or religion, from the valleys of the Punjab, from the bloody battlefields of Adowa, to the demolished and vandalised vine-gardens of Spain and the Spaniards, and spoke and wrote their language—the language of blood and tears, of anger and despair.

A Journalist And A Teacher

Having lived and studied in the three great capitals of the world, Berlin, Paris and London, and having come into contact with the exiled sons and daughters of Egypt, China, Morocco and the other "raw products-supplying estates" of the Europeans, his vision had become long, his sympathies wide, and his feelings acutely intense. Naturally, therefore, on coming to India he was watched and pursued by the relentless C. I. D., though he was as docile and harmless as a lamb. On the editorial staff of "The Bombay Chronicle" and the "Indian National" of Mr. Horniman he soon found sufficient scope to pour forth his suppressed soul from day to day. But the strain

A Brilliant Writer And A Good Man

By R. B. ANDHYARUJINA, B., LL.B.

of continued subjection of India was too much for this fragile frame. And in a short time he had to leave his profession for that of a teacher where he could talk of the Gita and the Koran and the Avesta, and live in a world and in an age when Britain was a mere island in the North Sea with naked barbarians as its inhabitants and when India, Iran and Arabia could boast of their glorious golden ages, when their men and women had full stature and called their souls own.

But even while working as a teacher, the urge for his profession came to him with a tremendous force and he resolved to write almost every Sunday in "The Sunday Chronicle" to soothe his lacerated heart. And from week to week he poured out his heart and soul in these pages, and found genuine relief.

Wrote What He Felt

Rustom Vakeel was a friend of the friendless, the champion of the down-trodden, and felt and wept for the under-dog. Tender as a child, he possessed the heart of a lotus. As an intimate friend I have often seen his manuscripts wet with the precious dew that flowed from his heart as his pen must have moved on in writing words of pain and anguish. Thus to him every article was a battlefield, but when he came out of his room after finishing an article, his face wore a spiritual appearance.

that of the Crusader of the age that is now no more.

The foreign domination in India was to him a spectre, something unnatural, something unearthly—that haunted him while asleep or awake. To fight against this subtle and uncanny thing was beyond the physical and mental strength of his weak frame. To him India was not only a vast prison-house but destined also to be a mad-house for those whom our present state of subjection was unendurable and unescapeable. In sheer despair he wished to run away from this suffocating atmosphere, only if he could relieve his mental agony. Thus he learnt to create islands for himself, where he could retire and get some solace and comfort. Thus the "Amor Jyoti" and the "Dharmatma"—the two magic films—and such pictures of their kind—transported him to an age when there were no foot-prints of foreigners on this blessed soil of "Hindustan". At least during those three hours of lyrical delight he felt himself independent and belonging to an ancient land the land of Asoka and Chandragupta. He knew that these hours furnished him only a trance-like delusion, but nevertheless he enjoyed it because that relieved his agony and restored his self-respect.

A Lover Of Books

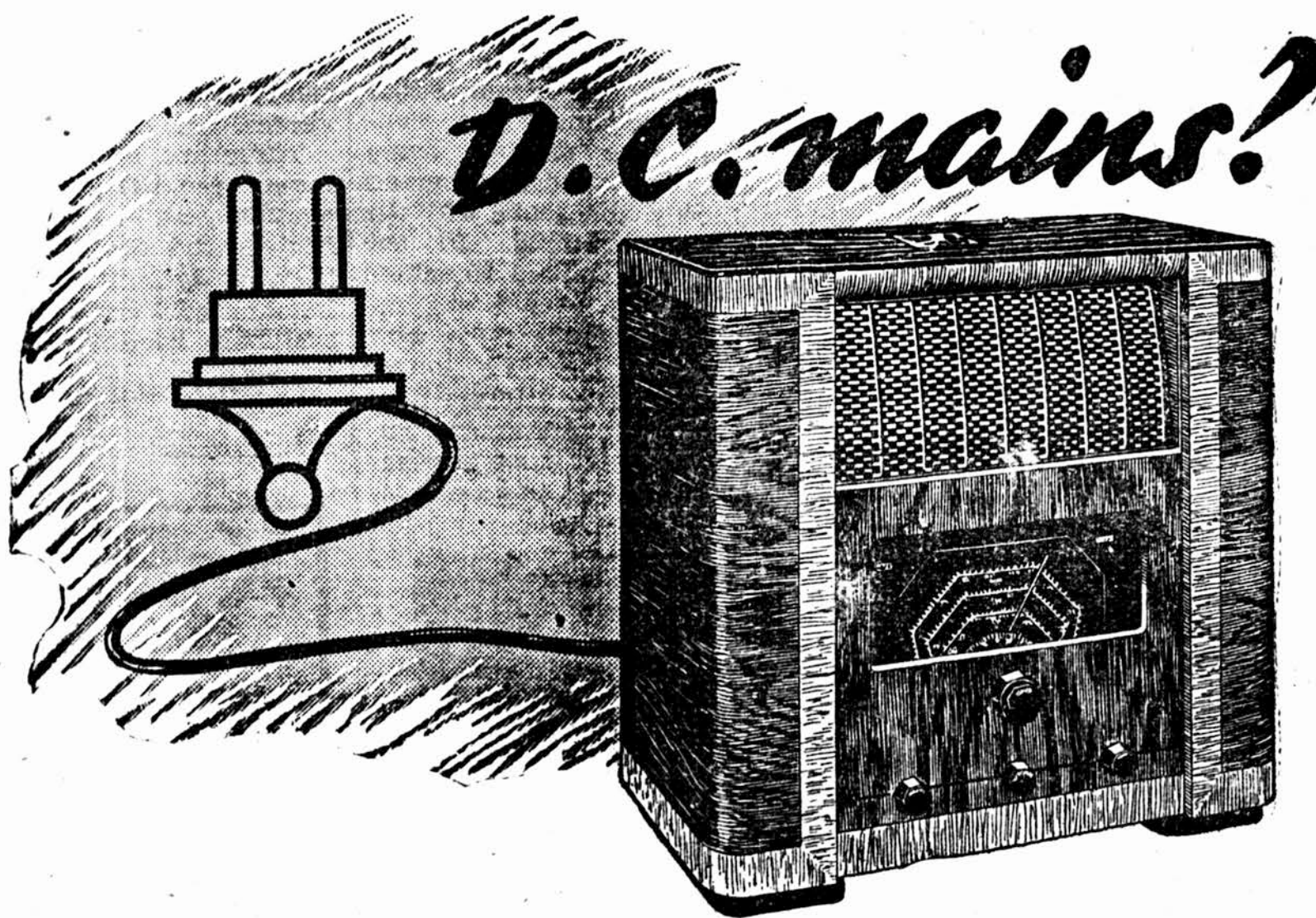
This was, indeed, a life of intense moments. Those who have known him alone can realize the depth of his sincerity. If he could not go to prison, he could at least champion Swadeshi and make it his religion of day to day practice. His dress was of pure hand-woven and hand-spun khaddar; his paper was hand-made and pure Swadeshi; his ink was Swadeshi; his chair and his carpet—in short everything about him—except some books and they were many—was Swadeshi. As regards books, he was ever happy in the company of the great minds of all the countries of the world. Next only to his love for his country was his love for his books, in which he was almost buried in his room. On the easy-chair and on the sofa, on the bed and on the table, on the shelf and on the carpet near the injection-bottles of insulin, and near the fire-place where he boiled his water to sterilize the needle that he daily pierced into his flesh before he put a morsel into his mouth—lay heaps of books. French books, German books, Gujarati books, English books. He loved his country; he loved his books; he loved his aged father and his loving sisters and loved everything about him.

As a companion and a friend he was a service of delight, merry laughter and intellectual treat. He possessed a penetrating mind which probed into depths, inaccessible to his friends, and could see things beyond their outward trappings. His conversation was a laboratory where perpetually you are face to face with discoveries. His talk was clear in its analysis, deep in its scope, profound in its quality and convincingly rich in its conclusions. Truly, to talk with him for an hour was a delightful entertainment.

As a personal friend he was unsurpassed in his loyalty. Ever self-less and self-effacing, he was ready to help his friends with his knowledge, his books, his friends and his resources, and above all, shared their sorrows and anxieties with a sincerity of purpose rarely to be found in our ordinary friends.

In his death the country has lost a true servant, his aged father a dutiful and affectionate son, his young sisters a loving brother and his friends a true friend.

May his soul rest in "Peace"!



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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

Afraid of the Dark?

One night I was reading a book on colour bar.

The particular book that I was reading that night might not have been an example of great literature, but if it was not written by a genius, it was written by a sincere man who was trying to draw men's attention to a great evil. And that evil was the most unreasonable superciliousness with which the race whom God had made white looked down upon the race whose faces he had coloured black. The curious thing was that the book was written by one of the White themselves. But one of the few exceptions to the frailty of his race, he took up the bludgeon against his own race, and to convince them of their supreme folly even quoted from a Book which his race has for long held to be infallible and unquestionable—probably, in a fit of absent-mindedness forgetting that the Book was a gift of a Black people to the world.

Even Among The Blacks...

I admit being moved to a righteous indignation against the White for their pride—being a Black myself—but on second thoughts I looked at the matter in a broader light. I asked myself if the colour complex did not prevail among the Black people themselves. For even among the Black there are the Comparatively White and the Comparatively Black. And the tyranny with which the former treat the latter—if it be immune from the hypocrisy and subtlety with which it is directed by the Purely White against the Purely Black—is by very reason of its frankness and innocence exposed to greater danger and more difficult to eradicate. In ill-treating the Black, the fully White only shirk religion, they do not sully it, but the Comparatively White by trying to quote their own scriptures in support of their iniquity debase religion and miss its essential fragrance. In the one case, we have a deliberate transgression of faith, while in the other, a whole edifice of falsehood is erected, and men worship at its door.

MIND



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A New Angle On The Problem Of Colour Bar

By T. S. R.

in the belief that it is The Temple of Truth.

Why This Prejudice

What is the reason for the universal dislike for those whose skin happens to be black? To some it might appear not so much a question of the White disliking the Black, but the triumphant race detesting the vanquished. That is, the fair-skinned European instinctively feels an aversion to the Asiatic or the Negro, because he beat them in the battlefield years ago, and still carries in his heart the feeling of superiority of the winner over the beaten. Similarly, the pride of victory of the Aryan over the Dravidian crystallized itself into the systematic suppression of the Adi-Dravidian by the semi-Aryan. But this does not ring very true when we consider that although whenever the White conquered the Black, it was always to rule and subjugate, when White conquered White, there was no distant treatment, the vanquished did not become the under-dog, but ruler and ruled sometimes even mingled to form a new race. "Britannia will rule the waves—Britons shall never be slaves" runs the cry, but what is Britain but a synthesis of the early cavemen and the successive invaders, Saxon, Dane, Norman and what not. Contrast this with India where the conquering Aryan and the conquered Dravidian quickly diverged into distinct divisions and society split itself into the semi-Aryans at the helm of the administrative, religious, and commercial affairs of the community and the Adi-Dravidian became the Untouchable. In India the Hindu whose tradition it was not to move in close contact with any whose religion was different from his has quickly adjusted his habits to changed conditions and would shake hands with the ruling White, but the gulf between him and the Harijan is as impassable as ever, and all the efforts of the few enlightened cannot more than stir the rigidity of the ancient custom.

The reason for the colour com-

plex must be something more fundamental. There is, of course, one explanation and that is the human prejudice that values men more by their outward appearance than by their inner worth. Not all men are advanced enough to put moral personality above the physical, except in certain cases in which it is too forceful and brilliant to disregard. Even so, prominent men of the East may be admired and eulogised by the West, but I wonder how many European's could bear to live with them. The prejudice seems to be almost in the blood. And the poor Easterner must either content himself with the crumbs of condescending adulation that the Westerner throws to him, or imitate and cajole him, or he must rebel bravely like a man. Exceptions there might be to the colour prejudice, but is not an entire continent a living evidence of the vicious grip it has on the generally of the White race?

Afraid Of Darkness?

But I cannot wholly accept people's proneness to be repelled or attracted by outward appearance as the reason behind the colour prejudice. For I cannot see why a dark skin should necessarily detract from a person's external look. I can in the last resort explain the prejudice against the dark skin only by the general prejudice against Darkness. It is probably a survival of the terror of primitive man for the dark night when, himself a beast of the jungle—but rather a timid species—he had to fight against other cruel and ferocious beasts, and in the absence of artificial lighting and the protection of a home, he had to be on a perpetual nocturnal watch for wild

animals roaming the forests in search of his blood. For, that we are simply prejudiced against the dark it is impossible to deny. With us Light means Knowledge, and Darkness a synonym for Ignorance. The ages of the unripe wisdom of man were the Dark Ages. A countenance of loathsome features is a dark countenance. Bad deeds are also dark deeds. Now, I cannot simply understand this prejudice. It only requires me to look out of my window into the all-pervasive darkness of the night to convince me of its folly. If Light has the quality of revealing everything, Darkness has that of shrouding everything in a veil of suggestive mystery. If we cannot bear too much of darkness because its inscrutability frightens us, neither can we bear too much of light with everything disclosed too obviously to the view. Light stands for the Known, and Darkness for the Unknown that spurs us on to activity in our attempt to unravel it, but the more of it we discover and bring under control, the more of it there will be for finding and knowing. The great need is not to be satisfied with Light, but peer deep into the Darkness. Only then can we really know. The garish light of the sun obscures the myriad stars of whose existence we become aware in the darkness of the night. The noise of daytime suppresses the gurgling of the river, or the distant roaring of the sea which we can hear in the stillness of the night. That is to say, the obvious is not the only eternal, and Truth has to be chased in the valleys of the Unknown dark. It is probably not for nothing that in our mythology the gayest of the Gods and the Hero of the Song Celestial is represented as dark in complexion. For without doubt true gaiety lies only in the bold pursuit of Darkness and not in the complacent acceptance of Light.

When men have ceased to be frightened by the dark, and have learnt its great significance in the eternal scheme of things, when men have developed the depth of vision and the strength of spirit requisite to venture into the dark, then there will be no such silly prejudice as the colour prejudice.

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Pathology Of Dreams

Many of us have seen dreams, but we are not able to give the real explanation of it. It is a train of thoughts and fancies during sleep; sleep does not mean natural or sound sleep, but it is something abnormal in character. By the word sleep is meant a temporary retardation of the cortical function of the brain; in the waking state the neighbouring nerve units are in contact with each other, transmission of nerve impulses from neuron to neuron is then possible and the result is unconsciousness. The state of consciousness is the product of activity of nerve cells. But if the sleep is not profound, as mentioned above, some of the dendrites are not retracted and there is semi consciousness and so dreams are produced.

The first two hours of sleep are always the most profound; later on relatively weak stimuli will cause awakening. Of the parts of the central nervous system, the spinal cord is always less deeply

They Are Generally Seen By Persons Of Weak, Disturbed And Unstable Nervous System

(By Dr. PRIYO GOPAL MUKHERJEE.)

affected than the brain, but even the brain is never entirely irresponsible and unless slumber is very profound dreams are the subjective result of external stimuli. Dreams are generally seen in a semi wakeful state. In this state our consciousness is not lost. We can recollect the events which harbour in our mind and can reproduce the events of our dreams.

The gray matter of the brain is the seat of those fancies. The association fibres are responsible for bringing them into conscious state from the association centre.

The higher level of the association is the most fatigued and the least responsive part of the brain during sleep—the middle more, the lower may still be active and so cause dreaming. Dreams are

regarded as a direct expression of unconscious mental process.

How Dreams Are Produced

The fancies during the sleep are stored in the sub-conscious regions; these may be of recent events or of past events. This storage of sub-conscious impressions come into the region of consciousness through association fibres and thus the dream is produced. If the dreams are analysed then it will be seen that the person discussed the same fact or the thought of that fact in his dream. It is known that a person whose visual or auditory end-organs have been functionless from birth, can never know what it is to see or hear; he can never think or dream in terms of visual or auditory imagery.

By correct analysis of dreams,

the character, the mental process and the condition of health of the person can be judged.

Importance of dreams in medical science:—

1. Dreams are generally seen by the person of weak disturbed and unstable nervous system.
2. In neurasthenia there is more or less insomnia, distressful dreams and night mares.
3. In psychasthenia dreams are haphazard having no link in idea, and in thought.
4. In insanity dreams as well as hallucinations are produced.
5. In dilatation of the heart, one gets disagreeable dreams, mental derangements and drowsiness.
6. In dyspeptics—disagreeable dreams are noticed—due to gastro-intestinal disturbance.
7. In acute fevers, toxæmia, and septicæmia dreams, hallucinations and delirium are seen.
8. Dreams of snakes, reptiles and horrible insects are observed in individuals of intemperate habits.—“Medical Digest.”

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Dawn? Or Doom Of Humanity?

Abbot Chao Kung, better known to the world as Trebitsch Lincoln, former M.P. for Darlington, holds out hope for a world that is now sunk into a morass of "Christian incapacity, greed, violence and brutality," in a book which he intends to publish soon, says "The People."

Information about the impending volume, which is to be entitled "Dawn or Doom of Humanity," has been received in Shanghai from the Buddhist monk, who is living in a temple in Tientsin. An effective alliance between

China and Japan is seen as the only way out of the quagmire into which the West had pushed the world.

Asiatic "wisdom, goodness, calmness, true spirituality and morality" can restore the crumbling structure of society, he says, but only if the two countries will bury the hatchet and shake hands.

The book, states Reuter, deals with the collapse of the Christian world, and points out that the "current uproar" in Spain is just a sample of what will happen all over the West before long.

The Abbot denounces politics as "the unclean path of falsehood."

Christian governments according to him, have lost all moral consideration and are willingly following the "pernicious ways of lies, injustice and hatred." Violence, deception and brutality are listed as their stock-in-trade, and brute force is mentioned as their supreme god.

Dancing, jazz, theatres, racing and other entertainments are also strongly denounced in the book. The blame for their existence is laid at the door of Christianity.

Chao Kung has described his work as a book "written without flattery or condemnation", and one that "speaks the truth without fear or favour on a number of subjects."

During the war, it will be remembered. Trebitsch Lincoln was suspected of espionage. He escaped to the United States, whence he was extradited to England and sentenced to three years' penal servitude in the Tower of London.

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Personalities

Enter Neville

Arthur Neville Chamberlain, who will step into Baldwin's shoes within the next two months and who was already regarded as the virtual Premier, is only two years younger than old Stanley. But, comparatively speaking, he has very little experience of Parliamentary administration. He entered the House of Commons ten years after Baldwin and till recently he was only known as the younger son of the great Joseph Chamberlain, younger brother of the famous Austen Chamberlain and an expert in civic administration. As Councillor, Alderman and Mayor of Edinburgh he had devoted most of his time to the service of that city. Since 1922, however, when he was appointed Post Master General in the Tory cabinet, he has held several important posts including those of Minister of Health and Chancellor of Exchequer. In the latter capacity



BALDWIN

city he achieved what his father failed to achieve in his life-time. He introduced Protection as an integral part of British fiscal policy. During the last several years his influence has steadily increased and even during the latter period of Baldwin's Prime Ministership, he was looked upon as the real power in the Cabinet. To-day when he ascends the premier's "gadi"—or, rather, when he will, after the Coronation is over—it will be only a formal change-over.

* * * *

Exit Baldwin

So Baldwin is going. Having caused the abdication of a King by his stubborn persistence in upholding the tenets of British hypocrisy, he is now renouncing the leadership of British politics himself. Not that his decision to retire has caused any surprise. His exit is neither unexpected nor likely to cause much disappointment. The public interest in the impending change in the British premiership is purely historical.

Stanley Baldwin who is now 70 years old, has a long parliamentary tradition behind him. His father was a Member of Parliament and he himself has been in the Commons since 1908. A hard-boiled conservative, he has been a member of the Tory cabinets since 1917 when, at 50, he was first appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Since then he has in succession held the offices of President of the Board of Trade (1921-22), Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer (1922-23), Prime Minister (1923-24 and 1924-29) and Lord Privy Seal (1932-34) and again Prime Minister when MacDonald's eye-sight failed at the right moment.

* * * *

And His Pipe!

In his thirty years of Parliamentary career Baldwin has crowded a long series of events and incidents—complimentary to him and otherwise. One anecdote, however, deserves mention here to show how devastatingly candid the stumpy Premier can be at times. In a Parliamentary bye-election (it was perhaps a Mafair constituency) Beaverbrook and Rothermere who were opposed to Baldwin's candidature were carrying on a tearing campaign against him. Speaking at a meeting Baldwin retorted to their campaign in one crushing sentence—"These people want power without responsibility which has been the prerogative of the harlot throughout the ages."

Any reference to Stanley Baldwin would be incomplete without a mention of his pipe. It is his most favourite companion. It is his mascot and his trade-mark. It almost seems to dominate—and hide—his personality. And H. G. Wells summed up both Baldwin and his pipe when, in one of his books, he described an interview between the Recording Angel and Mr. Baldwin. "Mr. Baldwin", the Recording Angel would say, "remove that pipe. I want to see your face."

* * * *

Trotsky

Likelihood of Washington putting pressure on the Mexican Government either to prevent Trotsky's admission to the country or to exercise a strict control over his political activity is mentioned in authoritative circles at Washington which assert that considerable perturbation has been made evident during the last few days in the State Department at the news that the Mexican Government has offered hospitality to Trotsky who has been refused in the Norwegian territory. The arch-agitator's appearance on the other side of its southern border is it is understood viewed with great displeasure as the government has no faith in Mexico's capability to restrain Trotsky's revolutionary activity. As the American frontier with Mexico is mostly desert guarded by a small force of police, it is recognised that Trotsky's agents if they establish a communist centre of propaganda in Mexico would find it easy to cross the American territory.

* * * *

Without A Country

For twelve years Trotsky has wandered round the earth. Since the day he was banished from Russia, the ex-War Commissar has not found a permanent asylum in any country. In turns he has been banished from Turkey, Sweden, France, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Norway. For some weeks he has been in Mexico—a man without a country. If the reported pressure from Washington proves effective and Trotsky is banished from Mexico, too, he will be faced with a tough problem. The countries which he has not yet visited are no friends of super-communists.

For so long has Trotsky been out of Russia that it is sometimes forgotten that he was once, next

to Lenin, the most powerful man in Soviet Russia—the man who achieved the well nigh impossible task of evolving a disciplined and efficient proletarian army out of a demoralized, starving, officerless rabble. Had he not been absent from Russia on a health tour when Lenin died perhaps the apostle of the World Revolution would have occupied the high office which Stalin occupies to-day!

* * * *

Fuhrer II

Yuvuraj of the Third Reich, Hermann Goering who recently betook himself to Rome and has since then paid a visit to Warsaw, is one of the most interesting figures in Nazi Germany. His influence in the Third Reich has lately grown to such an enormous extent that certain political circles already style him as "Fuhrer II." Recent modifications in the Constitution have given him almost supreme power throughout the German territories next only to Hitler although officially he still prefers to call himself only as the Minister of the Air. Placed above all his colleagues in the Cabinet he is the 2nd man of the State, the man who dared initiate re-armament of his nation and succeeded in accomplishing the "National Revolution." Those whom he beat in the political game by striking straight in the face now call him "Our Hermann."

His one hand is slump and chubby and another just like that of a woman covered with rings of huge stones. He has long blonde hair round his plain face where childish expressions seem to inter-mingle strangely with the tragic traits of characteristic of a Roman masque. The colour of his face is rose red, almost artificial, and his eyes are extremely blue deep-set in the visage while the regard seems to be far away and completely lacks the concentration which is the secret of the magnetic power of Hitler.

* * * *

A Colossus

Goering is the only minister of the Reich who suits to an inch, the Nazi canons regarding the Aryan race. To call him big would in no way describe his physical personality. He is colossal. His imposing stature is in a way a physical expression of his methods of force and an explanation of his success. It is as a General of Aviation that he first achieved power and to this day he has remained an enthusiastic aviator. He stands for the complete and rapid destruction of the enemy. He is for the method of putting everything in the balance of power, even his weight and decorations. His programme is simple; to establish power solidly by crushing all kinds of resistance, to galvanise the nation and to make Germany the premier military Power in the world. It is Goering who made the "Revolution" by opening concentration camps, hunting down communists, and organising the dictatorship of the police. It is he who arrested captain Roehm when he desired to apply the programme of the party.

Goering could never consent to sacrifice his tastes and habits in favour of public opinion. He loves to run slowly along the streets of Berlin in his sport car which resembles a torpedo. The passers by see him from a far distance, recognise the white

lapels of his uniform as General of Aviation and salute him. He raised his hand covered with rings in order to reply to the acclamation of the crowd. He does not greet them in the Hitlerian fashion but instead touches his hat in the military manner.

* * * *

Mufti

Behind the intermittent riots in Palestine stands the remarkable personality of Haj Amin Al Husseini, the grand Mufti of Jerusalem on whom depends to-day the entire destiny of the country. He is only 46 years old and appears lean and yet forceful amiable and yet cruel at first approach, says the "Daily Telegraph."

During the Great War he served in the Turkish artillery and later on became a civil servant in Palestine. In 1920 he was condemned to imprisonment for life on account of the part that



LEON TROTSKY

he took in the revolution. But Sir Herbert Samuel who was then High Commissioner in Palestine and who desired to re-conciliate the Jews and the Arabs, released him after seven months of imprisonment. In 1922 there was to be election of the new Mufti at Jerusalem. Haj Amin who was one of the candidates obtained only the fifth place. The High Commissioner had to make his choice among the first four candidates but it was arranged that the fourth candidate Jarallah should withdraw in order that Haj Amin might take his place. Although the number of votes in his favour was the least, among the four elected candidates, Sir Herbert Samuel's favour fell on him.

It was not long before the Mufti succeeded in transforming the Supreme Musalman Council into a political organisation. This council controls mosques, schools, religious funds and employs a number of salaried servants. Accordingly, its chief the mufti has the funds of the Council at his command.

The leader of the Istiklal, the independent party is Anni Bey Abdul Hadi, a very intelligent advocate who was a secretary to Faizal at Versailles in 1919. A born revolutionary by nature Haj Amin has ambitions to beat down first the Jews and then the English. The Istiklal's policy on the other hand is to drive out the English first and then eliminate the Jews. But the Mufti as well as Anni Bey Abdul Hadi are both in complete agreement.

Books And Their Writers

URDU PUBLICATIONS

TOHFA-E-ISLAM. By K. S. Maulavi Mohamed Zafar, M.A., LL.B., Vakil, and Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman-e-Rafiq-ul-Islam, Gurgaon, Punjab. Can be had gratis by sending stamps worth five pice.

Khan Sahib Maulavi Muhammad Zafar has been publishing for some time past a series of pocket-books dealing with the teachings of Islam. The present book is the 14th of this useful series and is meant not only for Muslims but for non-Muslims as well. One characteristic feature of this series is that while the teachings of Islam are set forth in their true perspective, no attack is made on other religions. The book under review will remove several misunderstandings about Islam and will also be helpful in imparting true information regarding this religion to children.

ISHARAT-E-TAALIMI. By Muhammad Siddiq Hasan, Dilgudaz Press, Aurangabad, Deccan. Rs. 2.

It is very useful publication in which numerous lessons are given on nature study, history, geography, arithmetic and Urdu language. These lessons are arranged on the basis of the child's age and are progressive in character. Teachers interested in the method of teaching and evolving answers from the children themselves will find the book instructive and helpful to a very great extent.

There is much scope for improvement so far as printing and the quality of paper are concerned. The adjectives used about Shivaji in one lesson need to be substituted by words which may be altogether devoid of any offence to any one.

AFSANA. By Ahmad Siddiq Majnun Gorakhpuri, Aiwan-e-Isharat, Gorakhpur, U.P. Re. 1/8/0.

This is perhaps the first book of its kind in the Urdu language and as such it is sure to be regarded as one giving a lead in the right direction to all those who are engaged in writing short stories or novels. The writer who seems to have made an exhaustive study of his subject, is indeed at his best when he makes a comparative study of Urdu writers with those of the English language. He has touched almost all the writers and novelists of note and his appreciation and criticism of the same is, to a very large extent, unbiased. The book consists of

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'American Scene'

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He settled many a crisis that shook America. He died in the year the World War broke out. Since then America has changed vastly and passed through periods of plenty and penury. After playing the role of a banker and financier to the world, she has latterly become a beggar, searching for a Messiah who would deliver her from hunger and thirst.

Such is the land portrayed by Harry J. Greenwall, Journalist of International repute in "American Scene" (310 pages, Ivor, Nicholson and Watson, 7sh. 6d.) published recently.

The book is historical. It is history, but there is something new, something original that one generally doesn't find in histories.

Here is a record of events witnessed by the writer himself written in a simple, pleasing style, as though it were given over the phone. Easily to know America of recent times, one could not do better than go through these 310 pages.

We are first taken to New York, Casino of the United States. We get a glimpse of Wall Street and come to Morgan the Magnificent. There is a very excellent portrait of him—Morgan in his various roles, as lover known for his Leonine love-making, as the man who saved the country, when the President could not.

Then there is the Prohibition Era when American life reached its peak of immorality, bootleggers carried on their trade without let or hindrance and prepared the

ground for gangsterdom. Mr. Greenwall doesn't believe that racketeering arose through Prohibition. That is, he says, absolutely incorrect.

Several chapters then follow giving the chief achievements of Presidents from Theodore Roosevelt to Franklin Roosevelt, describing the characteristics of Americans; of the enactments that wrought havoc, especially the Mann Act; and then the BOOM.

Very naturally the years of "Boom," of Crash, the Panic that followed receive great attention. There is at times a feeling that the writer overdraws the picture but he is cautious enough to point out it is not so, and furnishes ample evidence in support of it.

It's really a remarkable psychological study of a people who, having become bankers and financiers to the world, turn in a few years, almost in direct consequence of their alleged prosperity, beggars. Banks crash like nine pins, presidents devote days and nights to solve the problem of the country's hunger. It is an extraordinary tragedy. Revolution knocks at the door and the country prays in vain for a Messiah.

Franklin Roosevelt, good humoured, persuasive, appears on the scene, and averts a bloody revolution, despite the opposing forces which thwart his attempts.

There are brief character sketches of the celebrities in the country during the period, for example Father Coughlin, Father Divine, the Negro priest, Huey Long, Landon, Hearst.

Mr. Greenwall believes that as a result of the severe blow it sustained in the recent presidential election, Republicanism will die out and that a Labour Party will emerge in America shortly. "It is already evident," he says, "that at the next presidential election John L. Lewis, the most outstanding candidate in the American labour world, would be a candidate for the White House." America marches forward but to what future none can say.

K. A. C.

two parts: the first deals with fiction and its purpose while the other is a general review of Urdu fiction. In the first he mainly presents the viewpoint of the western writers while in the second he acquaints the readers with the great wealth of literature on the subject, stating at the same time the real position held by a particular writer of fiction in the realm of Urdu literature. Both the parts are equally interesting and afford a very refreshing reading.

MUNADI KA SALNAMA. Compiled by Khwaja Hasan Nizami, Delhi. Annas 8.

Khwaja Hasan Nizami has introduced several useful innovations in the domain of Urdu literature. The "Salnama" under notice is one of such innovations. This is the second year of its publication and has already won great popularity among the Urdu-reading public. It is for the year 1936-37 and for this reason all the important events of the last year have been included in it. As expected a great deal of space is devoted to the abdication of King Edward VIII, which is characterized by Khwaja Hasan Nizami as a "triumph of love", and also to H. E. H. the Nizam whose Silver Jubilee has been a great event of this year. It also contains several well-written articles by the Khwaja which have already appeared in the "Munadi." This "Salnama" contains also a fund of useful information on many subjects and in addition 171 photographs of persons and places, the latter dealing with the early history of Is-

lam in Arabia. The last ninety pages are devoted to advertisements of books, medicines, etc. On the whole, it is a very interesting publication and is decidedly cheap for the price at which it is sold.

NEW MAP OF HIMALAYAS

Members of the Cartographical Section of the German Himalaya Expedition under Professor Furstenwalder and Dr. Walter Raechl have a great achievement to their credit. Three square kilometres of the Himalaya district have been trigonometrically and photographically explored. After many months of labour on this material, a map of great precision and beauty has been produced, with the financial support of the State and of the Emergency Fund of German Science. The map has been printed by the cartographical firm of Klein and Volbert, of Munich.

THE UNIVERSE

AROUND US

"VISHWARUPAM" Body-Cosmic or "Brahmanda" in Telugu by Prof. K. Kondayya of the Benares University published by the Andhra University, Waltair.

This is an astronomical work based on Sir James Jeans' "the universe around us". The author attempts to place before laymen a pen picture of the Universe the solar system, the stars, the planets and their satellites, their movements and their reactions upon each other. In an attempt to scale the walls of creation, says the author, the enthusiastic scientist takes a star as his mount, soars into the unknown regions (in the astral plane) and soaring higher and higher into the boundless ocean of space, loses his moorings and beats a hasty retreat. The enterprising scientist makes a similar attempt when he sets out to calculate the age of the universe. Beginning with the earth, "an atom in creation" he calculates and calculates" and loses himself in a maze of figures. When did the hills first show signs of their individuality and when did the ocean commence attracting particles of salt into its bosom? Falling even to visualise the bounds of space and time, the youthful scientist comes round to the upanishadic view and says "Ekamevadwityam Brahman". The universe is one and indivisible. He almost sings with the poet: "Ages Pass, and still thou poorest and still there is room to fill."

Verily it has been said, Religion begins where argument stops.

What would otherwise have been a dull and prosaic reading, has been made an amusing narrative by the adaptation of a simple and colloquial style.

SOCIALISM IN INDIA

SOCIALISM IN INDIA, by C. C. Shah (Price Four As. Published by the Author 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.)

This short essay of less than thirty pages was written by the author primarily to collect his own thoughts on the subject, and it was published on the recommendation of his friends, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has contributed a preface, "found in it a very clear analysis of the situation in India."

The author, as may well be expected, is a confirmed believer in socialism as offering the most advanced economic theory for the solution of present day problems, social as well as economic, though this does not mean that he is a blind follower of Communist Russia. He is indeed, very anxious that socialism should be considered in terms of Indian conditions, and in this he shows a welcome departure from some of our extreme admirers of the cult. The immediate programme he has chalked out for the socialists, however, appears to be too academic. Something more intimately allied to the daily lives of the people must form the main plank of socialism, if it is to make a rapid headway in this country. Mr. Shah's discussion of the subject is sympathetic, but it is rather sketchy. But, perhaps, it was inevitable in an essay of this type. One hopes the interest created by this venture will encourage him to give us a more scientific and more complete study of socialism in the near future.

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

A War-Wearied Dreamer Arrives—Stirs Interest In Art—Arouses Fury Of Bureaucrats—And Of Profitable Orthodoxy—Capt. Gladstone Solomon Retires—Solomon And Havell—Sentimental Slogans Of Superimposed "Revival" Overthrown—Tangible National Reconstruction In Art—"Bon Voyage." To Capt. Gladstone Solomon.

Nearly twenty years ago war-weary soldiers, invalidated, arrived and left Bombay. There was one, however, who stayed on. As he gazed at the curved bay and drank in the beauty of one of the loveliest of islands in the East, he began to dream dreams. He was an artist. Could he not stay on and work in India? The dream materialised. Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon was given charge of the School of Art. The School lost its age-long stupor. It began to stir more than departmental interest. The City began to be conscious of its existence. Soon interest in its activities spread wider in the country. The dreamer meant business.

He Face The Here And Now

He did not rest content with expressing opinion, about abstract arguments about abstract art conditions. Nor was his attention restricted to efficient administration. He sought to make it purposive, responsive to the here and now of the actual conditions of art in India as they affected its vitality and the careers of Indian artists. This direct, undiplomatic, methods of approach to art were, certainly, not those that could allay the dread suspicions and hostility of vested interests and the hide-bound obstinacy of the bureaucracy.

Havell And

Solomon.

In many ways Capt. Gladstone Solomon was destined to share the somewhat similarly unenviable fate of Havell, another worker who took art seriously and founded the "revival" of art in Bengal. But Capt. Gladstone Solomon's task was both different from and more difficult than that undertaken by Havell. Havell was only fighting Hellenism. Capt. Gladstone Solomon and his colleagues had to fight Hellenism as well as Hellenism—the Hellenism which with Havell's followers deteriorated into exclusive priestcraft, a national movement initiated by Havell degenerated into a provincial parade.

Flippant

Indifference To Art

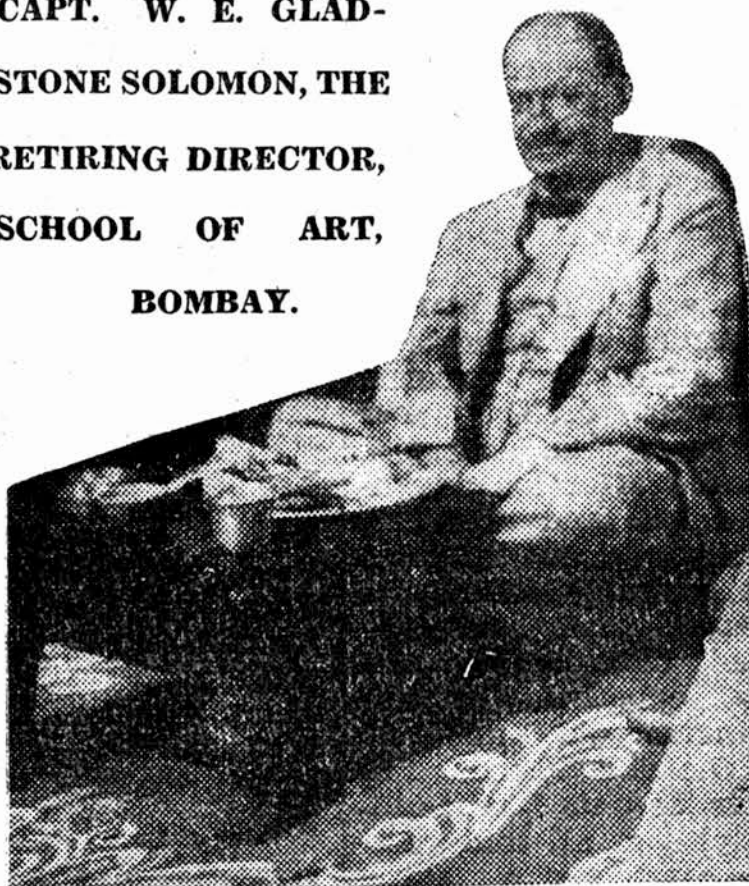
Worse perhaps than the obstinate local bureaucrats Capt. Gladstone Solomon had to face the flippant indifference of the intellectuals who could see present only in terms of the past, who could thus think only pathetically of the glories of India's "unique" art but seldom worried about the actual existing conditions of art in India or the claims, needs or demands of Indian artists.

The First

Nation-Wide Attempt

When, therefore, Capt. Gladstone Solomon began to work out with his friends the full implications of the scheme, the first ever formulated in India, for adequate facilities in art instruction and nation-wide employment of Indian artists it was found how many of the theories and postulates behind the sentimental revival of Indian art required to be revised and in some cases altered altogether. The Prize of Delhi Scheme was the first

CAPT. W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON, THE RETIRING DIRECTOR, SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.



Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, the retiring Director of the Sir J. J. School, sitting down in Indian fashion at the farewell dinner, given by his students.

practical attempt to survey on a nation-wide scale the conditions of art and art tuition in India. Havell, in some measure, analysed the conditions hostile to Indian art. But he had not thought of those educative measure which alone could suggest and carry out the remedies. In taking the movement of national reconstruction in art at the point where Havell had left it, they had naturally to cultivate a nation-wide outlook and enunciate postulate, of national reconstruction in art naturally not by any chance identical with those of the current tenets of Hellenism.

The Sentimental Art

Postulates Revised.

The validity of the dispassionate survey of the art conditions actually existing in India and the consequent rejection of not a few of the pious beliefs of the "revival" that was mostly sentimental led to the formulation naturally of standards of art and art appreciation that are daily being tacitly incorporated by the orthodox custodians of the sentimental "revival." We are hearing less and less for example about art for arts sake, the fashionable worry of the artist is not altogether as fashionable as he has been. The distinction between technique as the means and not the end of art is beginning to be more generally recognised. It is also beginning to be realised that Indian art was not solely religious in the past and could be secular or social or vocational in the present.

Some Of The Discredited Orthodox Superstitions

Indian art has not been in the past and could not be in the present strictly subjective. It is not a crime to paint "realistic" portraits—the example of the Mughal miniatures was an outstanding refutation. Nor was it a crime to paint in oils—for the medium of art, like the technique, was certainly not its end. It was found foolish, moreover, to maintain, as Hellenism had maintained, that Indian art had not and should not have "foreign influence" and the fact that a society in Cal-

cutta that had been founded on these exclusive orthodox tenets of Hellenism should have now thought fit to advertise its "life" classes should be indicative enough of not only the logical inconsistency of the orthodox school but the invalidity, on the whole, of its mental approach to the actual problems of national reconstruction in art. This is, however, not the place nor the occasion to discuss at length the number or extent of the sentimental slogans which the art movement in Western India led by Capt. Gladstone Solomon and his friends exposed and removed from fashionable currency. One could, therefore, understand the indignant tenacity with which the orthodox school has been driven to fight the vital movement, the first truly popular movement, of national reconstruction in art.

Furious

Bureaucracy

But continuous as this resistance and interested misrepresentation about art in Western India have been, they are nothing compared with the open and ill-disguised hostility of the bureaucracy to whose obstinate and petty-minded intelligence the destiny of art in Western India seems to have been entrusted or resigned. The daily pin-pricks like the abolition of free-hand drawing, the zeal for "retrenchment" ardent loyalty to set examinations, the invention of "educative art" have been followed up by more open, direct attacks upon the School.

Open And Violent Attacks

The truncating of the Prize of Delhi Scheme, the mutilation of the School compound, the abolition of the pottery section and of the carpet classes ending finally with a completely unprovoked and unjustifiable proposal by the Thomas Committee for the total extinction of the School of Art may be mentioned as completely illustrative of the intensity of the reactionary forces, against art aroused by the violent campaign of reconstruction started by Capt. Gladstone Solomon and his friends.

The School Triumphantly Survives.

But the movement to which Capt. Gladstone Solomon had devoted his energy and undeflected attention was a vital movement. It had meaning, honesty, logic as well as truth behind it. The School has not only survived the repeated onslaughts, the number of its students has arisen from somewhere near two hundred to more than six hundred. The students come for training from all parts of the country and the comprehensive tuition and facilities of art instruction it offers are paralleled by no other art institution in the country. Its students in painting, sculpture, architecture, have won indisputable recognition at home and abroad.

Ernest And Grateful Appreciation.

The difficulties and deliberate obstacles placed in the path of Capt. Gladstone Solomon have been such that no other single man in charge of an art or educational institution in the country had to face or could have faced. But the actual results and the vitality of the ideas he has been responsible for are surely all and more than the compensation crusaders of the characters of Capt. Gladstone Solomon seek. Capt. Gladstone Solomon, the director of the school of art, now retires after nearly twenty years of strenuous unpleasant and in many ways unprofitable service to the cause of art in India. But he may be assured, as the crowded farewell functions and speeches during the last month or so have assured him, of the gratitude and earnest appreciation of all those art exponents, art students and artists with whom and for whom he worked so devotedly.

More Than Memory

His work will remain more than a memory. His contribution is an important chapter in the history of the evolution of modern art in India. That he should have been permitted to retire just when his services were beginning to be universally acknowledged, is an intolerable fact redeemed only by the idea of his useful services which we hope he will continue at the other end, in London. The movement of art reconstruction in Western India has suffered a great deal from misrepresentation from interested quarters in London and one naturally hopes that Capt. Gladstone Solomon would endeavour to minimise them. To a champion of Indian art and campaigner of the character like Capt. Gladstone Solomon all alert and progressive Indian intellectuals particularly readers of the "Chronicle" and this writer wish "Bon Voyage" and a happy and prosperous life.

He Leaves

Sacred Trust

He has smoothed the path of those who will guide the school after him. He has at the same time left them a sacred trust, and one hopes that they will realise the importance and magnitude of that national trust. More it is not right or necessary to say at this moment.

A PUSHKIN STORY

'The Maiden Disguised As A Peasant Girl'

By A. S. PUSHKIN

(Translated from the Russian by Abdul Aziz Azad)

(Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin, the famous Russian poet, the centenary of whose death is now being celebrated all over Soviet Russia with unexampled fervour, wrote also a number of delightful short stories. One of such stories, entitled "The Maiden Disguised as a Peasant Girl," is given below, the same having been translated from the Russian by Mr. Abdul Aziz Azad.)

In one of our remote provinces there was situated the estate of Ivan Petrovich Berestov. In his youth he had served in the Cavalry, had resigned in the beginning of 1797, and settling in his village had not left it since. He had been married to a poor lady of noble origin who died in childbirth while he was away on a journey, but many household cares, however, had soon soothed his grief. He built a house according to his own plan and a factory for manufacturing woollen cloth; tripled his income and began to think of himself as the wisest man in all the surrounding district, which none of his neighbours, who used to visit him with their families and dogs, ever contradicted. On week-days he wore a petty-jacket, but on holidays he was dressed in a frock-coat and other articles made from cloth of his own manufacture; he kept the accounts himself and read nothing but the Senate News. Despite the fact that he was considered a proud man, he was generally loved.

Only one man, his nearest neighbour, disliked him. Grigory Ivanovich Muromsky was a real Russian gentleman, who having wasted a considerable part of his estate in Moscow, and become a widower meanwhile, retired to his only remaining village, where he continued to live in his old style,

but in a new way. He planted an English garden on which he spent almost all of his income; his grooms were dressed like English jockeys; an English governess looked after his daughter. He tilled his land according to English methods, but "Russian grain is not grown according to alien methods," and notwithstanding the considerable decrease in his expenses, Grigory Ivanovich's income did not increase. In the village, too, he found ways to become further indebted. In spite of all this, however, he was considered a clever man, because he was the first landlord in his district to undertake the mortgage of his estate with the solicitors' council in the nick of time, a business which in those days was a very complicated and daring affair.

Among those criticising him, Berestov was the servant of all. Hatred for modernization was the distinctive trait of his character; he could not speak calmly about his neighbour's Anglomaniya and always found occasion to criticize it. Were it while he was showing his estate to guests, in response to their praise of his fine management: "Yes," he would say, "Yes, I have not those things which Grigory Ivanovich, my neighbour has. We do not like to be ruined after the English fashion. It would be better if we

were properly fed like Russians. "These and similar wittisms would be conveyed by their neighbours to Grigory Ivanovich with additions and embellishments. The Anglomaniac bore all this with the same impatience as do our journalists; he would become violent and call his neighbour a bear and a provincial.

Such were the relations between the two landlords when Berestov's son arrived at his father's estate. He had been brought up in the university and was thinking of joining the military service, but his father would not agree to this. The young man felt quite unfit for civil service, and neither would give in to the other. Young Alexei therefore for the time being began to live a carefree life, letting his moustaches grow anyway.

Alexei was, indeed, a fine young man and of course it would have been a pity of his well-built body were not to wear a uniform and if he, instead of galloping on a horse, were to pass his youth bent over office papers. Watching him as he dashed ahead in the hunt, not even looking at the path, the neighbours were unanimous in the opinion that he would never become a good civil officer. The young village maidans would peep at him, and sometimes met him as well; but Alexei would not amuse himself with them, and they thought his indifference was due to some loveaffair. And indeed, a sheet of paper, bearing the address of one of his letters, was passed from hand to hand: "To Akulina Petrovna Kurotchikina, in Moscow, in front of the Alexeyev Monastery, in the house of the copper-smith Savylev, I humbly request you to hand this letter to A.N.P."

Those of our readers who have never had the opportunity of living in a village cannot picture how charming these provincial madames are. Brought up in the fresh air, under the shade of the apple trees in their orchards, they obtain their knowledge of life and society from books. Seclusion, freedom and reading prematurely develops their feelings and emotions, something which is unknown to our urbane young-folk. To a country-girl the chiming of the bells is an adventure; a visit to the nearest city seems a new epoch in her life and the visit of a guest leaves in her for a long time, and sometimes for ever, memories. Of course, everyone is at liberty to mock at some of their peculiarities, but the jests of a superficial observer do not destroy their chief virtues, of which the main is a singularity of character, without which, according to Jacques Paul, the grandness of human nature does not exist. In the capitals, women receive, possibly better educations, but the routine of society soon equalizes their characters and their souls becomes as monotonous as their head-dress.

It is easy to imagine what sort of an impression Alexei must have made on the circle of our village girls. He was the first to come before them as a gloomy and disappointed young man, he was the first to speak to them of his lost happiness and his faded youth. Besides, he wore a black ring on which was inscribed a death's head. All this was quite a novelty

in that district, and the girls were quite mad for him.

The Anglo-maniac's daughter, Liza (Betsy or Sessie as she was usually called by Grigory Ivanovich) seemed to be, more than anyone else, attracted by him. But since their fathers did not associate with each other and though the neighbour girls spoke only of him, she had not seen Alexei as yet. She was seventeen years old. Dark eyes enlivened her olive-coloured and amiable face. She was an only child and therefore very much petted and spoiled. Her lively nature and constant pranks amused her father and annoyed Miss Jackson. Miss Jackson was a forty-year old spinster who powdered her face and blackened her eye brows; read "Pamela" twice a year; received an annual salary of two thousand roubles, and was dying of boredom in 'this barbarian Russia'.

Liza was attended by a servant-girl Mastya who was older but as light-hearted as her mistress. Liza loved her dearly, and she would tell her all her secrets and together with her think up new tricks. In a word, in the village of Prilutshchina, Nastya was a person more remarkable than any personality in a French tragedy.

"Will you let me go visiting to-day?" Nastya asked one day while helping her mistress dress.

"Where to?"

"To Toogilovo, to the Berestov family. Their cook's wife is having a birthday party; they came yesterday to invite us to dinner."

"There you are!" said Liza. "The masters are in a feud and the servants visit each other."

"We have nothing to do with the masters," Nastya objected, "besides I am your servant and not your father's. You haven't quarrelled with young Berestov—let the old people fight between themselves if it pleases them."

"Well, try your best, Nastya, to see Alexei Berestov, then tell me what he looks like and what sort of a man he is."

Nastya promised and Liza waited impatiently all day for her return. Nastya came towards evening.

"Well, Lizaveta Grigorievna," she said, entering the room, "I saw young Berestov and I watched him a-plenty. We were together all day long."

"How is that? Give me all the details."

"Well Listen: We went, I, Anisya Yegorovna, Neilla, Dunka. . ."

"Yes, I know, and then?"

"Let me tell you everything in order. We arrived just in time for dinner. The room was full of people. There were families from the villages of Kolbinsky, Saharevsky, the stewardess with her daughters, also people from the village of Klubinsky. . ."

"Well, and Berestov?"

"Please wait a minute. . . We sat at the table, the stewardess in the first seat and I by her side. . . for which her daughter got angry. . . I spit on them. . ."

"Oh you, Nastya, how tedious you are with your usual details."

"You're very impatient. Well, then we finished dinner and left the table. . . We sat for three

(Continued on page 46)

PAIN-RELIEF. HOW MUCH



IS IT WORTH TO YOU?

Every thing!

BUT IT COSTS SO LITTLE AND AT THE SAME TIME IT IS OBTAINED SO PROMPTLY IF YOU RESORT TO

Saridon

YOUR SAFEST & QUICKEST PAIN RELIEVER

MADE IN SWITZERLAND

Convention Rejects Reforms

Demand For Constituent Assembly

Congress M. L. A.'s To Be Guided By Wardha Decision

NEED FOR MASS CONTACT

NEW DELHI: March 20.

The All-India National Convention, which resumed its sitting at 2-45 p.m. to-day, concluded at 6 p.m. amidst enthusiastic and animated scenes, after having passed three resolutions.

The first of them demanded the withdrawal of the New Constitution as it had been rejected by the people of India and emphasised that only a constitution framed by the people of India through the medium of a Constituent Assembly would be acceptable to the people of India.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

The second drew the attention of Congress Legislators to the Congress Working Committee's Wardha resolution, outlining the Congress programme within and outside the Legislatures.

The third one drew the attention of Congress Legislators to the need to keep in constant contact with their constituencies and to work in them.

MOVERS OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Yakub Hassan moved the first resolution, and about half a dozen speakers supported it. The second resolution was moved by Sjt. Achyut Patwardhan and supported by four speakers.

The third one was moved by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and supported by half a dozen speakers.

All the delegates are leaving for their respective stations either to-night or to-morrow morning.

A. I. C. C. WORK REVIEW.

The Working Committee is meeting at 8 p.m. to-night to review the work done by the A. I. C. C.

When the National Convention resumed its session at 2-45 p.m. to-day, Mr. Yakub Hassan moved the first resolution demanding the withdrawal of the Government of India Act, 1935, as it had been rejected by the people of India.

Mr. Yakub Hassan said that the notice that the Congress legislators would give to the Governor in terms of the resolution would be the first test of the British protestations that they were sincere in their grant of provincial Autonomy.

He strongly criticised Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Malaviya for opposing the Congress on a communal and religious plane, and reaffirmed his conviction that the Congress should extend its invitation to members of the legislatures to a Joint Conference. The response to such an invitation would be much bigger than had been generally supposed. It was quite possible that such a conference of legislators might serve the purpose of a Constituent Assembly. They had so often in the past failed to arrive at a communal agreement that there was no longer any scope for further exploration outside the legislatures.

NATIONAL PARLIAMENT.

The Convention, the speaker asserted, should be extended so as to form a National Parliament which would be all-powerful and whose decision would be irresistible.

Pyarilal Sharma seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. C. Gupta (Bengal) said that left to themselves those provinces in which there is no Congress majority would not be able to take the steps that the resolution demanded. It was here that the co-operation of those provinces in which the Congress had majorities was necessary, although he had hopes that the resolution was so reasonable and so irresistible that even "the minority legislatures" would carry it on behalf of the minority provinces. The speaker appealed to the other six provinces to give them their help by passing the resolution in the first instance.

Mr. Godavarimisra (Orissa) protested that Congressmen were a reasonable people, and where

prepared to get what they could out of the Constitution. But the Constitution was such that nothing could be got out of it.

Mr. Parasuram Tabilramani (Sind) said that the Indians, by traditional and intrinsic non-violence, were best fitted to put forward the demand for ending exploitation. They were determined to demonstrate that they would not submit to coercion any longer. The Caravan would not be allowed to go on. The demand should be put forward in every legislature, no matter whether it was defeated in those provinces where the Congress had no majority.

Choudhary Krishagopal Dutt (Punjab) moved an amendment

WORKING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT RE-NARIMAN TO BE ISSUED TO-DAY. (SEE STOP PRESS P. 14.)

seeking to add in the third paragraph the word "Economic" so as to make it clear that the Convention stood for a genuine democratic state where political and economic power had been transferred to the people as a whole.

Pandit Nehru replied that "political" included "economic."

Mrs. Hansa Mehta (Bombay) said that women wanted to justify their presence in the legislatures not by words but by deeds, as in the past. They had been returned to the legislatures on the pledge of wrecking the Constitution and replacing it by another framed by Indians. There was no need, therefore, for a fresh declaration of the same object.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

CONGRESS POLICY

Sjt. Achut Patwardhan moved the second resolution regarding the Congress policy in the legislatures and drawing the attention of Congress legislators to the Working Committee resolution adopted

Supersession Of Nariman

WORKING COMMITTEE CONSIDERS QUESTION

Statement To Be Issued Shortly

(From Our Correspondent Through Telephone)

DELHI, March 20.

It is understood that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress devoted nearly three hours to the question of the recent election of the Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, to-night in view of the agitation in the press in Bombay and the telegram sent to the Congress President. Mr. K. F. Nariman was invited to be present and is reported to have said that he had nothing to do with the press agitation and, as a soldier of the Congress, he would loyally obey whatever decision was arrived at.

EARLY STATEMENT EXPECTED.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Achyut Patwardhan are also reported to have made their statements. Gandhiji was present throughout. It is understood that the Working Committee will issue a statement shortly making it clear, among other things, that the election of the Leader had nothing to do with the question of minorities.

at Wardha on February 27.

Sjt. Patwardhan emphasised the need for discipline among Congress legislators and warned them against drawing in undesirable elements in the process of forming coalitions.

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Madras), after referring to the signal success achieved by the labour candidates in Madras urged that Congress legislators should keep before them the need for releasing South Indian Railway strikers who were still languishing in jails. He also urged Congress legislators to consider the question of social insurance schemes for workers.

BENGAL OPPOSITION

Mr. A. M. Laman (Bengal) opposed the resolution and expressed disagreement with it on two points, namely, the hours of working and minimum wages. He maintained that eight hours was too long. Some workers in Bengal were even now working only seven hours, and the resolution would have an adverse effect on the position of those workers. Congress had fixed the upper limit of salaries as Rs. 500 but what about the minimum? He suggested that the Rs. 40 adopted by the All-India Trade Union Congress should be accepted. He also urged that the Congress take a more real interest in the cause of the workers.

Mr. K. G. Gokhale (Karnatak) declared that Congress legislators should prove true to the pledges given to the masses. Congressmen had entered the legislatures as loyal and true servants of the people and it was necessary that they should justify that title by carrying out the people's mandate.

Mr. Banjiram Gandhi (N.W.F.P.) advocated the reduction of taxes and the retrenchment of expenditure in the administration. He wanted the Congress to set an example in this matter.

MORATORIUM ON RURAL DEBT.

Prof. Ranga (Madras) wanted a moratorium to be declared on rural debt and arrears of rent and revenue. This was necessary while Congress Ministers were taking measures to enquire and to

formulate detailed proposals for the permanent relief from the burden of debt and revenue. He also wanted living wages, not only for the industrial workers but also for agricultural workers.

NO EXHAUSTIVE PROGRAMME

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of an explanation said that he had received several amendments of the nature suggested by Professor Ranga. The programme contained in the resolution was not an exhaustive one. It only indicated broad lines, along which the work should be conducted. It was not possible to lay down a detailed programme while they were not sure how long they would remain in legislatures. If they put forward a lengthy programme, it would lessen the effect of the coming conflicts.

Mrs. Uma Nehru supported the resolution and declared that office would be accepted to end the act as quickly as possible.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved the third resolution, calling attention of the Congress legislators to work outside the legislatures, particularly in their constituencies.

In the course of his speech Pandit Malaviya said that during the last 150 years of British rule over the country, the people had been completely impoverished. The New Act had no use for the people. It was essential that those who had been elected should carry on agitation among the people, and not have peace till the Act was replaced by one which was framed by the Indians themselves. It was a matter of shame that India, a country with a great past and of 350 millions, should continue to be under foreign domination. It had been stated time and again that the Congress was not representative of the people of the country.

The people of India had amply

(Continued on Page 14.)

(TEXT OF 3 RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY SUBJECTS COMMITTEE AND ENDORSED 1-2 CONVENTION, ON PAGE 36.)

Plot To Assassinate Franco

(From Our Correspondent)

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 20.

It is reported from Gibraltar that serious revolt is spreading in Franco's Spanish army, about a hundred of whom have been shot dead by German firing squad, following a plot to assassinate Franco and General Faupel, Hitler's Ambassador and Army Commander in Spain.

Thousands of other Spanish officers and men with Franco are now anxious to join the Government side and are waiting only for an opportunity, because the Italians and Germans are treating even the highly-placed Spanish officers with deliberate contempt and humiliation. These revolting Spaniards call Franco, Mola and Delano "The Three Tin Soldiers" who are puppets of Mussolini and Hitler.

GOVT. REGISTER ADVANCE

ALGECIRAS, March 20.

A Senior Insurgent officer who arrived from Guadalajara admitted that Italians had suffered serious losses and several divisions retreated in panic.

REBEL COMMANDER RESIGNS

PARIS, March 20.

A message from Salamanca says General Franco has accepted the resignation of General Orgaz, High Commissioner in Morocco and Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent forces in Africa.—Reuter.

HEAVY DEFEAT OF REBELS

(Special to "Chronicle")

LONDON, March 20.

In diplomatic circles in London, it is believed the defeat of rebel forces near Madrid has been much severer than is generally supposed. It is further regarded as the Italian defeat, as whole units of Italian infantry were heavily engaged.

German troops composed mostly of special detachments of men of ex-German tank and flying corps.

The attack on Madrid was carried out with bigger contingents of non-Spanish troops, and with heavier weight of metal than any attack yet made.

The failure of the attack has convinced neutral military experts that the defences of Madrid are much more formidable than what were supposed to be. If another attack on Madrid also fails some scepticism as regards the final victory of rebels will certainly be justified.

ITALIANS DESERT REBEL RANKS

MADRID, March 20.

Government announce that their troops have entered Navalporto, fifteen miles North East of Briguega.

Round up of prisoners continues. Italians have been found hiding in all sorts of places, some lying beneath large piles of straw.

It is claimed that enormous quantities of munitions have been captured.

Forty Italians reached Madrid last evening and asserted that they had decided to desert in order "to join their comrades who are prisoners."

STOP PRESS

STATEMENT RE-NARIMAN TO-DAY

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Congress Working Committee has decided to call the Congress party leaders in provincial legislatures at one p.m. to-morrow, for consultation regarding the action to be taken for the formation of Ministries.

The Committee which resumed sitting at 8 p.m. continued till halfpast eleven. A representation received from Bombay relating to the election of the leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly was considered at length. Mr. Nariman was called in to explain his position. He was with the Committee for nearly an hour.

The Committee has decided to issue a statement to the Press to-morrow, setting out the principles on which the election of leaders in the provinces in general and Bombay in particular is made.—A. P.

CLOSE OF MOMENTOUS SESSION

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 21.

National Convention concluded its first session this evening, on the note that suggested the impending conflict in contrast to the somewhat care-free and buoyant optimism of its start.

Pandit Nehru's concluding remarks conjure up the possibility of a crisis being nearer than many had hoped. He laid emphasis on the need for keeping the convention alive and declared it was only adjourning "sine die" and that crisis and grave difficulty

might soon arise which might make it necessary to call its well-recognised constituents together. When it might come he did not know.

Earlier in his address he uttered a grave warning against the danger of fissiparous provincialism arising and clouding the clear vision of unity and uniformity of India. That danger lurked in provincial autonomy any fissiparous tendencies were already in evidence.

To-day's speeches commending three resolutions passed stressed the importance of the work outside rather than inside legislatures.

Mr. Yakub Hassan of Madras made a spirited speech moving the first resolution and made a vehement attack on Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the policy followed by him, which divided into two communal camps. Mr. Jinnah might do his worst, but Muslim masses had become nationalistic and wanted to throw in their lot with the rest of Indians in winning India freedom.

The National Convention was, undoubtedly, a great success inasmuch as it provided the first opportunity in Indian history of bringing together about a thousand legislators, who will have a great say in how the immediate future of Indian politics shall be shaped.

ENGLAND BEAT SCOTLAND

LONDON, March 20.

At Murrayfield in the Rugby International, England beat Scotland by six points to three.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL'S "PRISONER"

Why Mahatma Did Not Attend Convention

NEW DELHI, March 20.

"Although I am Jawaharlal's prisoner and am bound by his orders, at present I have concentrated my attention on village work and that too in Shegaon."

Thus remarked Mahatma Gandhi to Pandit Indra, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress Convention and others who had gone to request him to attend to-day's session of the Convention.

Mahatmajee added: "I have chosen one particular course of action and cannot think of anything else. At present my mind moves in that direction. When I am able to present something before you I shall come without your asking. There is a meaning in my sitting in a village. My hopes are brightening."

When requested to address a meeting of villagers here Gandhiji replied: "My eyes are on Shegaon now."

MAHATMA'S DEPARTURE

Mahatma Gandhi and party are leaving for Wardha to-morrow evening by the Grand Trunk Express.—United Press.

A London message says H. E. the Aga Khan will be one of the representatives of British India at the Coronation.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR AVOIDING CONFLICT

(Continued from Page 13.)

demonstrated that the Congress represented the country, and was its mouthpiece. Now that the question of office had been decided once and for all, it was not proper to carry on the controversy. Everyone should loyally abide by the decision of the A.I.C.C. It was now in the hands of the Congress legislators and workers to carry on propaganda and agitation all over the country so that every man and woman would feel the foreign domination, and would resolve that he or she would not sleep till the Act was replaced.

It was for the first time in the history of India that a resolution of the type was being placed before a Convention, and every legislator had taken a vow to keep in constant touch with his constituency. Every legislator should see that fear among the people was killed.

Pandit Malaviya advised the Congress legislators to establish "Gram Panchayats" in every village whose duty it would be to see that not a single soul starved. They should also strengthen the organisation of the masses and remove illiteracy and starting schools in every village. The resolution he had just moved provided them with plenty of scope to improve the lot of the people. They should be able to make the masses feel that they were masters in their own houses. It was their duty to remove the people's fear of the police, who were the servants of the people, though all along they had been playing the role of masters.

AVOID CONFLICT.

Replying to a question Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that it was necessary for the Provincial Congress Legislative parties to work in consultation with the Provincial Congress Committees so as to avoid conflict.

Dr. Hussein, seconding the resolution, said that it was absolutely essential for the Congress legislators to carry the Congress message into every nook and corner of the country.

Shreemati Sharmada Thyagi in a spirited speech emphasised the

SUPERVISION OF CONGRESS MINISTRIES

Sardar Rajen Babu And Another Appointed

NEW DELHI: March 20.

The Working Committee met this morning and, it is understood, discussed the steps to be taken to implement the A.I.C.C. resolutions. The main point for consideration was the composition of the Committee to control and supervise the activities of the Congress Ministries and discussions are believed to be crystallising in favour of a triumvirate, consisting of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and one more. The draft rules for the guidance of Ministries are also being discussed.

PATHANS SEE GANDHIJI.

While the Committee was sitting a group of Pathans numbering about 30 waited outside for a considerable length of time to see Gandhiji and were rewarded by the 'darshan' of both the Gandhis—the "Frontier Gandhi" and the all-India Gandhi "Mahatma."

Both left the meeting and came down and Mahatma spoke to the Pathans, urging them to follow Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the principles of Non-violence.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving Delhi to-morrow for Wardha.—A. P.

importance of works outside, particularly in the constituencies. After resolution had been further supported, it was declared carried.

Pandit Nehru, winding up the debate, said that many were vague about the Convention. The Convention was, after all, a creation of the Congress and had to carry out the orders of the Congress. Yesterday he spoke of the Punjab Workers' failure to achieve success at the recent elections. Many workers from that province had taken it to heart. He was sorry if he had offended them. Yet one felt that such a great Congress Province should not have failed in the elections.

APRIL 1, "HARTAL"

Referring to the 'hartal' on April 1, the President said that apart from the 'hartal' meetings should be held all over the country and resolutions passed.

DANGER OF PROVINCIALISM

In the course of his concluding remarks, Pandit Nehru, reiterated the objects of the Convention and declared that it had brought them together and served to promote that sense of unity and uniformity which was necessary to overcome fissiparous and provincial tendencies. It would have the psychological effect of counteracting the danger of their becoming engrossed in merely provincial troubles, and thinking more of them than of the whole problem. This danger of provincialism was already present and might grow with the coming of provincial autonomy.

He frankly did not know what the future of the Convention would be. But they would remember that the Convention consisted of well-organised constituent elements; it was not an odd gathering. There was no difficulty in getting them together.

"It may be that a crisis or a grave trouble might arise, and when it arises it is easy to get you together. When that will arise, we do not know. It is quite possible that a national or international crisis might arise, but for the moment we shall confine ourselves to the national problem. When it does arise, there should be no difficulty for us to meet together and work together for India's freedom."

He then declared the convention adjourned "sine die".—A. P.

WOES OF POLITICALS

(Continued from Page 36).
views fortnightly;

- (h) Right to supplement articles of food and clothing;
- (i) Provision of light at night for reading and other purposes;
- (j) Return of all political prisoners confined in cellular jail at Port Blair to Indian jails; retaining all the privileges that they are enjoying there at present.

Rajen Babu Describes Their Sufferings

ANSARI NAGAR, March 20. Initiating the proceedings of the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Conference, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that this was the third time they had met to consider the plight of those brothers and sisters who were rotting in jail or Andamans for the sake of their country.

Immediately after the Lucknow Congress session, said he, we demanded their release or if that was not possible for amelioration of their lot. Shortly after that, Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee went on hunger strike which was instrumental in focusing public attention on some of the grievances acutely felt by political prisoners.

One of these grievances was that political prisoners were segregated. Another was that political prisoners, most of whom were drawn from very respectable families and were fairly educated, were not supplied with books and newspapers.

It could be well imagined what a severe punishment this "intellectual starvation" was to persons who had to suffer in virtual solitary imprisonment.

Proceeding Rajendra Babu referred to the lot of those political prisoners who had been transported to the Andamans. He said while the whole country was clamouring for abolition of Penal settlement, Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, Government of India who paid a flying visit to Andamans described it as a paradise on earth. Could there be a greater mockery than this declaration, he asked. These paradises on earth!

SUICIDE BY DETENUS.

Continuing Babu Rajendra Prasad said that, during the closing months of the last year, three Bengal detenues committed suicide.

People all over the country naturally became stunned by the drastic steps that these youngmen chose to take and demanded enquiry to ascertain the causes of such tragic incidents. But Government paid no heed to this popular demand.

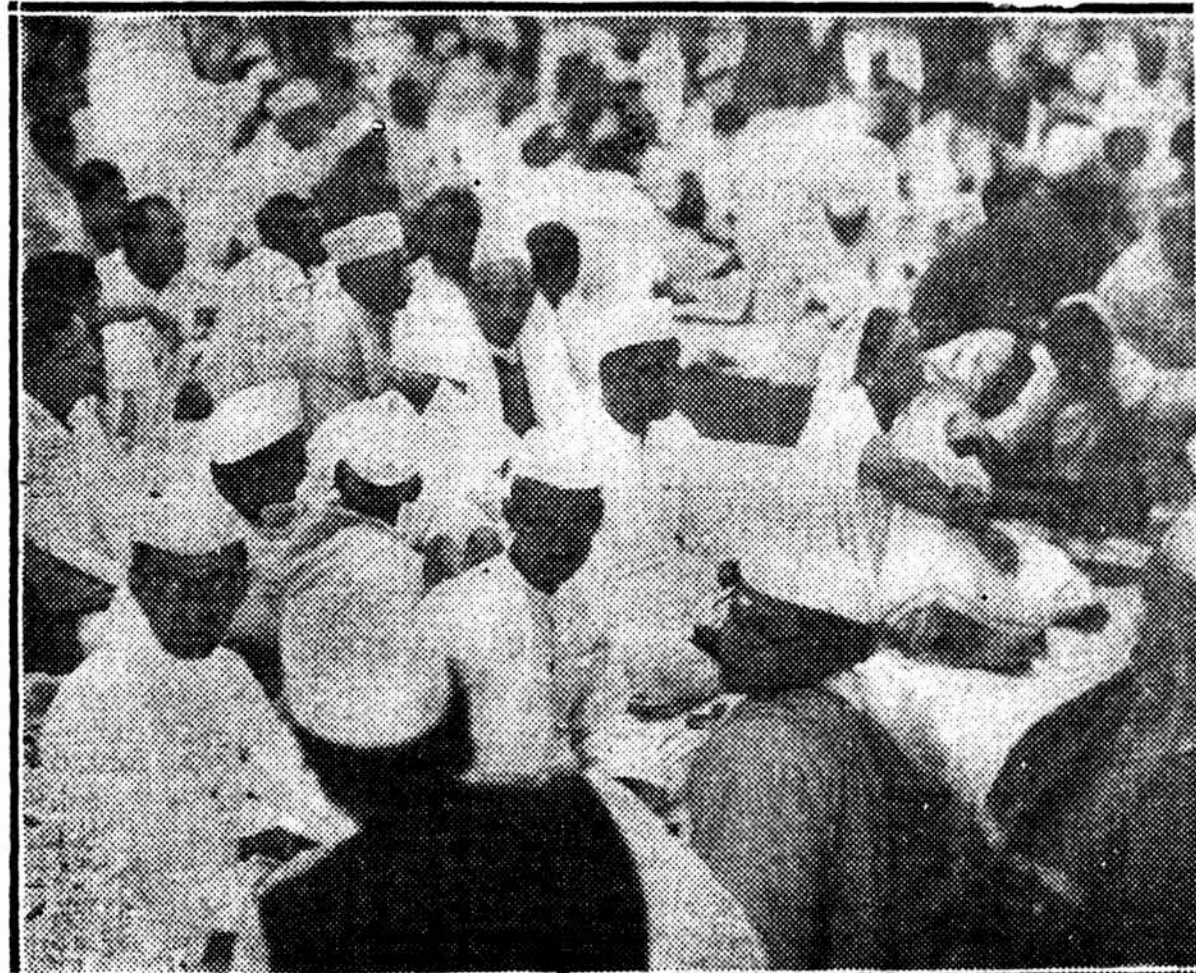
In Bengal, many youngmen were still pining away in detention camps without any trial and without adequate provision for their families in some cases.

"In my own Province", proceeded Rajen Babu, "Several youngmen are confined within the limits of their respective native villages and thus shut out from pursuing their normal avocations." The speaker did not deny that, as a result of popular agitation for betterment of the lot of political prisoner, there had been some slight improvement here and there, but major problems relating to political prisoners still remained where they were.

In this connection, he referred to a huge public meeting held in Calcutta last year under the presidency of Doctor Rabindra Nath Tagore, which protested against a state of things which could drive three youngmen to take their own lives. But Government did not seem to take notice of that unique demonstration too.

Proceeding Rajendra Babu informed the House of the various steps that the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Committee had taken so far to ameliorate the miserable condition of their unfortunate brothers and sisters who were being confined in various jails and detention camps.

Concluding, Babu Rajendra Pra-



The A. I. C. C. in session at Ansari Nagar, in Delhi. Mr. Nariman is seen on the extreme left.



Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, accompanied by his son and Darbar Gopaldas leaving after the A.I.C.C. meeting, in Delhi.

sad said that it was a matter of gratification that one of the most distinguished among political prisoners namely, Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose has been unconditionally released day-before-yesterday (cheers).

We were looking forward to having him in our midst here but that is not possible as Subash Babu is still in a very bad state of health and has not been permitted by his doctors to undertake this long journey. On the occasion of the Lucknow Conference, also he was coming from Europe to attend it, but as soon as he had landed in Bombay he was arrested under orders of Government.

But, although we have not the satisfaction of having him here to-day, we are fortunate in having his elder brother Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose as our President for today's function. Sarat Babu has a long record of suffering in the country's cause. As a matter of fact, when we met for the first time in Lucknow in 1936, both the Bose brothers were state Prisoners.

Rajendra Babu had no doubt that under the leadership of a political sufferer like Sarat Babu the Conference would be able to chalk out definite lines of action for securing release of political prisoners and also for the amelioration of their grievances.

COMMUNAL CRICKET IN DELHI, TOO!

Triangular Matches To Be Played

NEW DELHI, (By Mail). A meeting of the representatives of Cricket clubs in Delhi at the the Wellington Pavilion this evening confirmed the decision to arrange a triangular tournament in Delhi. Three teams, namely Muslims, Hindus and the rest would be drawn from among the local players and two matches will be played, first Hindus versus the Rest on 21 and 22 and the second between the winners of the above and the Muslims on 28th and 29th. Selection committees to select the three teams have been appointed and they will make their selection on the 19th March.—A. P.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS TO BURMA

Reserve Bank Exchanges Rates

NEW DELHI, March 20. As a sequel to enactment of telegraph rates between India and Burma the Reserve Bank has decided to increase from 1st April next the telegraph charges for express and ordinary telegraphic transfers between India and Burma to Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 respectively. There will be no change in the premium charged.—A. P.

Only Permissive And Not Mandatory

NEW TURN IN OFFICE CONTROVERSY

U. P. Socialists See No Need For Acceptance, In View Of Previous Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 20.

An intriguing situation has developed in the United Provinces.

Certain Socialist opponents of the Delhi resolution regarding office acceptance are still trying to give battle in U. P. for their view.

According to them, the resolution is only permissive and not at all mandatory. They rely on the words "authorises and permits" in the resolution. In view of the fact that the U. P. Congress had already resolved against office acceptance, it is now argued that there is nothing in the A.I.C.C. resolution to compel them to take steps to seek office, as the discretion of provincial bodies remains unhampered.

The proviso, in their view, only operates where the provincial body has decided to accept offices.

According to these advocates, there is no need even for negotiations and assurances from the Governor in U.P., as it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the U. P. Governor will not pin himself down to any definite assurance, as far as the radical and revolutionary Congress agrarian programme in U. P. is concerned.

I understand that influential vested interests who expressed their nervousness at the Congress victory have been assured of official protection, even if Congressmen become ministers.

So far as U. P. are concerned I shall not be surprised, if serious developments crop up in the near future and the province falls out of the office bloc.

All eyes in U. P. are fixed on Pt. Nehru.

A meeting of the Provincial Committee is likely to take place soon.

FAMOUS GOLFER DEAD

LONDON, March 20.

The death has occurred of Harry Vardon, the golfer aged 66.—Reuter Special.

GAS-FILLED WALLS CAUSED DISASTER

NEW LONDON, March 20.

Walls filled with gas which exploded caused the School disaster according to Doctor Schoch, the gas explosion expert who is conducting one of the three official investigations. Dr. Schoch declares that on examination of the six gas radiators found intact after explosion revealed only one with a satisfactory vent. The condition of the children's bodies indicates that they were blown not burned to death.—Reuter.

OVER 500 DEAD?

AUSTIN, March 19.

Authorities learn that 500 bodies have been removed from the wreckage of the new London school including those of 17 teachers.—Reuter's Special.

HAVOC OF FLOODS

Wide Track Of Mildenhall Fen Threatened

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Air Force men with official equipment, including short-wave wireless and Cambridge Under-graduates, reinforced the Ocean inhabitants in their efforts to prevent breaks in the Fen River. This morning, officials reported a forty-foot crack in the River Lark in the Prick Willow District, threatening a wide track of Mildenhall Fen.

The tired workers are unloading clay from barges, but are making little progress and the police have closed all approaches.

A Field Company of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot, is preparing to hurry to their assistance.

The Midday official report just issued shows that more favourable conditions have set in, of which the authorities are taking advantage in controlling the floodwaters.—Reuter.

CHRONICLE ADLETS

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12. TO BE LET.

48, Wodehouse Road "Orient Building" up-to-date three rooms flats ground, first and second floors. Rs. 95. Subedar. (7952).

"Chronicle" Readers Buy Advertised Goods

To be let for vegetarian Hindus airy big rooms from Rs. 10 to 15 per month in old and quite new buildings open on four sides with Electric lights and abundant water supply in Madhav-Wadi at the junction of Dadar Main Road and Nalgam Cross Road close to G. I. P. Dadar Railway Station. Apply Mehtaji or Bhaiyaji at the premises or the owner Madhooji Thakersey at Pherozesha Mehta Road, Behramji Mansion Second Floor, Fort, Bombay. 4980.

20. OFFICES TO LET

To Let. Office Chamber with up to date Telephone and Light conveniences. Enquire: Madhvalal T. Engineer, 79, Medow's Street, Bombay. (7948).

44. MEDICAL.

1. "Nirdhast" prevents pregnancy at will, harmless and effective. Consultation free. 2. For Obesity (Fat persons) visit for free advice. 3. Magic Tooth-Drops, cure Tooth-ache at once. No. 1 Tooth Powder white strengthens loose teeth effective. Give a trial. Obtainable everywhere or at Bombay General Agency, Byculla Bridge. (7929)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Domestic Education Classes, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road. These classes are opened for Hindu girls and the following subjects are taught:—Home Laundry, Cutting and Sewing, Fancy Needlework, First Aid, Music, Cooking, Flower Making. Time 12 to 3 p.m. Fee Rs. 5. For further particulars apply Lady Mehta, Mangesh Bhuvan, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road.

7953

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianellis Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Chesterfield sets, Godrej & Milner safe, Godrej steel cabinet, Remington typewriter, etc.

"FOR GENUINE"
DEHRA BASMATI RICE
Ask our Free Price List
OMKAR & COMPANY
Rice Exporters, Dehra Dun (U. P.)

"SONHERA-SANSAR"

Crowded Houses At The Roxy

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Sonhera-Sansar" has been already released at the Roxy last Saturday.

One of the cinema critics who has been Devkikumar Bose's "Sonhera-Sansar"—"Sweet Home" at the Calcutta Theatre—where the picture is still drawing crowded houses in its 21st week, has come out with the following lives about the picture.

"I am still under the spell of magnificence of the picture. Here Director Devkikumar Bose who gave you pictures like "Puran Bhakta" again scores and reaches the peak of his career and makes all other producers seem pale with wraiths of comparison. His technique of presenting the most complicated theme of our time is really wonderful and establishes a new era in our Indian motion picture world.

We say that this critic is absolutely right. East India's great masterpiece "Sonhera-Sansar" released yesterday at the Roxy Talkies is of course one of the outstanding pictures of the season.

It is a story dealing with educated unemployed young men who in search of jobs come across various phases of life. The story has wonderful grip and faithfully translated on the screen by the histrionic talents of the stars like Rampyari, Gul Hamid, Menaka, Vijaykumar, Mazahar, Azurie. The music is brilliantly composed by Bengal's blind singer K. C. Dey. You will be simply charmed if you will hear Kamla Jharia in this picture. Brilliant photography, marvellous dialogues and beautiful technique put this picture as one of the best. Do not miss this picture at the Roxy Talkies.

French Aviator Passes Over India

JODHPUR, March 20.

The French aviator, M. Pissavy, accompanied by M. Corne left Karachi this morning at 4-35. His cruising speed is 250 kilometres per hour. He arrived at Jodhpur at 7-30 a.m. After taking tea at the State Hotel, he left for Allahabad at 8-55 a.m. He intends to make the night at Calcutta. He is flying a Percival Vega Gull without a wireless on board.—A.P.

Fatal Accident

QUETTA, March 20.

A fatal motor accident occurred last night when an Indian war-rant officer Mr. Shirajdin, I.A.O.C., was run over by a motor lorry and killed. Death was instantaneous.—A.P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97m).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82m)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s. (31.55m)
7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Recital. 7-50 p.m. The Enfield Central Band. 8-30 p.m. The St. Matthew Passion (Part 1). From York Minster. 9-40 p.m. Kreisler (Violin). 10-0 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and Announcements. ...

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
11-0 a.m. Light Classical Music. (Prof. Vinayakrao Patwardhan, Principal, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Poona). "Ye meri basant ki" Khayal Bhairav Bahar. "Ratanari ho" Sarang. "Dekhi dekh Raghuvir" Bilaskhani Todi. "Yadu Nandana" Bhairavi (Tritala) (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla). 12-0 noon Music from Filmiland. From the Wellington Cinema. 12-30 p.m. "For Children" (Gujerati). Story of Vikram and Bhoj. Hymns and Songs. By Kavi Lalitjee. 1-0 p.m. Military Band Concert. Band of the 1st Bn. The 22nd Cheshire Regiment. (By kind permission of Lt.-Col. B. Cuff, and Officers). Conductor, Frank Buckmaster, A.R.C.M., Bandmaster. 4-30 p.m. The VUB Indian Orchestra 4-45 p.m. Marwadi and Urdu Songs. Master Nandram "Jhalajli re karane" Marwadi. "Mai jova rajari" Bhai Chella. "Duniyaki makh faratne" Marwadi. "Tere pyar ne dil bharmaya" Urdu. (Recorded Columbia). 5-0 p.m. A Variety Concert. Homji Sisters. Orchestral Music. Yaman Gat; Khamaj Gat; Popular Tunes. Vocal Music Khurshed Homji. "Chori chori he marat ho" Kedare (Dhamar). "Jhoole palane brijrag" Jayjayvanti (Roopak). Popular Film Songs. 6-0 p.m. Bengali Duets B. C. Mukerji and Kumari Rani (Aged 9 Years). "Kajri rater gujri shune" 6-10 p.m. Bhajan. B. C. Mukerji. "Ha re mana bhajan karle. 6-20 Kirtan Kumari Rani Jodi Mana. Bhajan karle 6-30 p.m. Evensong. From the Afghan Memorial Church. 7-30 p.m. "You Asked for it." 8-30 p.m. The News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Roaming the World with Music". No. 4. New Zealand—Among the Maoris. By G. C. Dorsett. 9-15 p.m. The News. 9-30 p.m. Been Solo. Lakshmanrao Chawan. 10-0 p.m. "Law Mari Baidri". A Gujarati Play. Written by Phiroz Udwadia. Directed by Phiroz Shah Mistry. Cast. Mr. P. Pithawalla; S. Malegamwalla; Barjor Napla; Phiroz Shah Mistry; Miss Sardar, Miss Faiman, N Baria, Master Kusi Mistry.

"MAGEN HASSIDIM" SYNAGOGUE

The Sixth anniversary of 'Magen Hassidim' Synagogue, 14/A, Morland Road, Bombay, will be celebrated on Monday, the 22nd instant at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) All Jews are invited to attend the function.

Bihar Governor Holds Durbar

PATNA, March 20.

Sir Maurice Hallett, the new Governor of Bihar, held his first investiture darbar this morning at the Government House when he invested twenty-seven recipients with various honours and titles.—A.P.

Ahlehadis Conference

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The fourth annual session of the Jameat Tabligh Ahlehadis, Calcutta, will be held on 26th, 27th and 28th March, 1937, at Mohammed Ali Park, Calcutta. Maulanas from various parts of India will deliver lecture on various subjects of Islam in Urdu, English and Bengali. Loud speakers have been arranged. Special arrangement for Purdah ladies.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 9, 1993
Muslim: Mohurum 7, 1305
Parsi: Meher 17, 1306
Hightide: 6-58; 10-5
Lowtide: 1-44; 13-38
Sunrise: 6h. 42m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.

Monday, March 22.

Municipal Standing Committee 3-10 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.

Tuesday, March 23.

Children's Aid Society: Annual meeting in the Town Hall at 6 p.m. His Excellency the Governor to preside and Lady Brabourne to be present. Meeting open to the public.

'G' WARD DIST. C. C.

The Annual General Meeting of the 'G' Ward D.C.C. will be held at the Kshatriya Union Hall Dadar at 4 p.m. to-day.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. A. Garud will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day at 5-30 p.m.

NEW DADAR—BRAHMOPASAK MANDAL

The Weekly Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. D. S. Javere in the King George High School at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of this Association a film on "Social Hygiene" will be screened by the Bombay Sanitary Association at the College Hall to-day at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SWASTIK LEAGUE

The eighth anniversary and the Sports Social of the League will be celebrated in the Swastik Mandir to-day from 2-30 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

VICTORIA OWNERS' ASSN.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association will be held to-day at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Association, Bellasis Road.

SWASTIK LEAGUE

The 8th Anniversary Celebrations of the League will be held to-day at the premises of the League between 2-30 and 7 p.m. when Mr. I. H. Taunton, B. A. (Cantab), I.C.S., J.P., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay will preside.

BYCULLA D.C.C.

The annual general meeting of the "E" Ward District Congress Committee will be held at Kanathipura Mari Amma Temple compound in Telgu free Library Hall, to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to elect Managing Committee.

CHILDREN'S GATHERING

There will be a Children's Fancy Dress Carnival at the Theosophical Colony, Juhu to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when several games will be played. Prizes and sweets will be distributed to the children.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

EMPIRE—"Love on the Run" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Wolf's Clothing" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"3 Smart Girls" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Sonhera Sansar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Swing Time" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Izzat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Go West Young Man" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Sunday morning show, 10 a.m. WELLINGTON—"Nari Raj" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WEST-END—"Flower Girl" Time as usual.

KRISHNA—"Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Jungle Queen" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Daughter-in-Law" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

PLAZA—"Dharmaveer" Time as usual.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "India should not participate in the ensuing European war" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, Byculla to-day at 10-30 a.m. Mr. N. S. Savant will move the proposition and Mr. T. K. Menon will lead the opposition. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

MESSAGE OF YOGA

Under the auspices of the Yoga Institute of India, Shri Yogendra, the Founder, will deliver a free public lecture on the "Message of Yoga" at the Hall of the Institute, Opp. Tilak Statue, Chowpaty, to-day (Sunday), between 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.). The Yoga Lecture Series will continue every alternate Sundays.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH

The Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the members of the Sangh will be held to-day, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Social Service League, Parel Settlement, near the Venus Cinema, Chinchpokli.

A Special General Meeting of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh will be held to-day after five minutes of the conclusion of session of the Annual General Meeting, at the same place, i.e. the Hall of the Social Service League, Chinchpokli.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDHYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day at 9 P. M. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum.

'G' WARD D.C. C.

An extra general meeting of the "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee will be held to-day at 4 P. M. at Kshatriya Union Hall Dadar to pass the rules and regulations of the "G" Ward D.C.C. as approved by the B. F. C.C.

The Annual General Meeting of the "G" Ward Dist. C. C. will also be held to-day and at the same place at 4-30 P. M. immediately after the general meeting is over. The members of the Council for the ensuing year and to appoint auditors.

MODERN HINDI LITERATURE

Under the auspices of the Pracharak Mandal of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, a meeting will be held to-day at 3-00 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Sabha, Adenwala Building, (Opp. Roxy Cinema) New Queen's Road, Girgaum.

Sgt. Kashiprasad will address the Pracharaks and Visharad Students on "The Trends of Modern Hindi Literature."

Dr. Dhaniram Prem will preside.

VADNAGARA MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, a meeting of the members of the community will be held at Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank to-day at 5 P. M. to congratulate R. S. Vasantraai H. Vachharajani for the title of Rao Bahadur conferred on him by the Government.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING

To meet and congratulate Hon'ble Sir Sidhappa T. Kambli, Rao Bahadur Navle, Rao Bahadur V. L. Thube, Messrs. J. G. More, N. B. Ahirrao, V. N. Patil, Kanji Govindji Shet, D. W. Rawoot, R. B. Thorat, D. K. Jagtap, Rao-saheb M. B. Rane, Shankarrao Mohite, for their being elected as members to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on the Terrace of Phanse Building opposite the Digvijaya Mills Chinchpokli Parel, to-day at 5-30 P. M.

Mr. A. S. Chavan Master will preside.

LECTURES ON YOGA

Under the auspices of the Yoga Institute of India, a series of free public lectures on the various aspects and practices of Yoga Culture will be delivered at the Hall of the Institute, Opp. Tilak Statue Chowpaty. The purpose is to make the public yoga-conscious and thus create a healthy outlook upon this subject first by removing the false notions about Yoga and its many practices which are current due to unwholesome propaganda and misinformation, and secondly by supplying authentic exposition of the true Yoga fundamentals.

The inaugural address will be delivered by the Founder, Shri Yogendra to-day on "The Message of Yoga" at between 6 to 7 p.m. Among others who will deliver the succeeding lectures are members of the Advisory Committee of the Institute and various recognised scholars like the Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakotti, of Nasik Dr. John W. Fox of America, Dr. S. N. Dasgupta of the Calcutta University, Prof. A. B. Gajendra-gadkar of the Elphinstone College and others. This series of lectures on Yoga will continue every alternate Sundays.

'C' WARD D. C. C.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the 'C' Ward Congress Committee will be held to-day at 8-30 A. M. (S.T.) at the office of the Committee, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. when Pandit Ramchandrajai will deliver a lecture on "Atmadarsan" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale will deliver a public lecture on Bhagvatgeeta at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on Holl-kamahotsava at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-day.

MANGALOREAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The Mangalorean Tennis Tournament continued at Bandra last week. The results are as follows:—

OPEN SINGLES.

Mr. J. Pereira beat Dr. Naval R. Dordi, 6-4, 6-3.

OPEN DOUBLES.

Messrs. Jos. J. Parias and W. Minezes beat Messrs. R. V. Gupta and D. G. Veyvaharker, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.

Messrs. L. P. Nazareth and W. Aranha beat Mr. Bhugwandas and J. Pereira, 6-4, 6-2.

HANDICAP SINGLES

Mr. K. Fazul-8, beat Mr. M. M. Stany DeMonte-10, 33-30, 33-23.

Mr. L. P. Nazareth-12, beat Mr. Stany DeMonte-10, 33-30, 33-29.

Mrs. L. R. D. Coelho-25, beat Mr. Beni Fonseca-0, 33-30, 33-25.

Mr. Jos. J. Farias-15, beat J. Pereira-5, 33-19, 33-18.

Mr. Masurekar-8, beat Mr. W. Aranha-5, 30-33, 33-28, 33-20.

INJUSTICE TO NARIMAN

Sgt. Bhagwandas Kapadia will move the following resolution in the meeting of the managing council of C Ward Congress Committee to-day (Sunday). Sgt. Urendra Mehta will support. It is to be noted that this resolution was disallowed by Sgt. Nagindas Master, the president of the Annual General meeting of C Ward Committee on the 14th instant.

The members of the managing council of 'C' Ward Congress Committee resolved that the elected members of the Bombay Assembly in electing the leader of the party had done injustice to Sgt. K. F. Nariman a well-known and sincere worker of Bombay. Moreover the twelve members of the Bombay had kept silence. This is regrettable and should be condemned on the part of the members.

(See Page 33 Col. 2-3.)

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER
ROGERS

SWING TIME

with
Victor Moore
Helen Broderick
Eric Blare
Betty Furness
Georges Metaxa

RKO-RADIO PICTURE

MUSIC BY JEROME KERN

6 New
Song
Hits!

THE REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

RADIO SINGING SENSATION of Eddie Cantor's hour!

Universal presents
DEANNA DURBIN
in
3 SMART GIRLS

with
BINNIE BARNES • ALICE BRADY • RAY MILLAND

Also
UNIVERSAL NEWS.

Book Early. Free List Suspended.

She was the Monument of Fidelity:

Because
in order to save the king and
the country—she sacrificed
everything.....

She Sold Her Kisses For POWER and GLORY

But did she succeed?
Come and see this great drama.

Taswir-e-Wafa

DARYANI Production's

most marvellous drama of
Roman Glory

JADED with LUST
She schemed against her
ownself.....to achieve the
crown but failed miserably!

Starring:

SARDAR AKHTAR,
YOUSUF EFFENDI, INDU RANI,
GOPE, CHANDRAKUMAR,
D. MANEK, OMKAR.

Now Drawing Crowded houses at
GLOBE Talkies
Sandhurst Rd.

A MARRIAGE WAS ARRANGED.

(as many marriages are arranged in this country)
And it involved four human lives into a vortex of
intense tragedy!

A SENSATIONAL INDICTMENT OF THE
ANOMALIES OF PRESENT DAY SOCIETY
COMES TO THE SCREEN IN

BOMBAY TALKIES NEW FILM

PREM KAHANI

Starring:

ASHOK KUMAR

with

MAYA DEVI, VIMALA DEVI, MADHURIKA DEVI,
Sunita Devi, Mumtaz Ali, Chandraprabha, Kamta
Prashad, M. Nazir, Pithawala, Manohar,
Saroj Borkar, Joshi, etc.

Its songs will fascinate you.

Its romance will thrill you.

Its pathos will move your heart.

IT IS A STORY OF LOVE.
IT IS A STORY OF LIFE.

It is

PREM KAHANI

OPENING AT

OPERA HOUSE

ON

FRIDAY, MARCH 26

NOW RUNNING:

IZZAT Starring: **DEVIKA RANI**
(NINTH and LAST WEEK)

NOW RUNNING for the FOURTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK

IMPERIAL'S "JUNGLE QUEEN" IS
AN
Unparalleled Drama full of Thril-
ling Scenes.

INCOMPARABLE and SPRIGHTLY

SULOCHANA

Rises to the HEIGHTS of GLORY

IN

'JUNGLE QUEEN'

Director:—:NANDLAL

AT

**MAJESTIC
CINEMA**

GIRGAUM :—: BOMBAY.

SHOWS:—5-15, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
Matinee on Saturday, Sunday and
Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

THIRD GLORIOUS WEEK

"IT IS ARTISTIC!....."
"WORK OF A GENIUS!"
"IT'S MARVELLOUSLY GREAT!"
—These are some opinions of
Bombay Journals.

EAST INDIA'S

DEVKI BOSE

Production

SONHERA

CANCAR

(SWEET HOME)

Come and join the crowds

THE ROXY

Talkies, New Queen's Road.

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

Finance Bill Certified

NEW DELHI, March 20.

When the Assembly met to-
day the President read out a
message from the Governor-Ge-
neral recommending the pas-
sage of the Certified Finance
Bill, and restoring the amend-
ments about the Sugar Excise
Duty and the price of post-card
to three pice.—United Press.

BUT ASSEMBLY THROWS IT OUT

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The Legislative Assembly by 67
votes to 40 rejected Sir James
Grigg's motion to restore the ad-
ditional Excise Duty on sugar.—
A.P.

GOVERNOR-GENE- RAL'S MESSAGE

Only One Change In Recommended Bill

NEW DELHI, March 20.

After questions the President
read a message from the Gover-
nor-General which ran as follows:

"In pursuance of the provisions
under section (1) of section 67-B
of the Government of India Act
I Victor Alexander John Marquess
of Linlithgow do recommend to
the Assembly that it do pass the
bill to fix the duty on salt manu-
factured in or imported by land
into certain parts of British India
to vary the excise duty on sugar
leviable under Sugar (Excise
Duty) Act of 1934, to vary certain
duties leviable under the Indian
Tariff Act of 1934, to vary the
excise duty on silver leviable
under the Silver (Excise Duty)
Act of 1930, to fix the maximum
rates of postage under the Indian
Post Office Act of 1898 and to fix
the rates of incometax and super-
tax in the form hereto annexed.
Signed Linlithgow. Viceroy and
Governor-General."

ONLY CHANGE.

The only change in the recom-
mended bill with regard to re-
gistered newspapers which will be
charged quarter anna for weight
not exceeding ten tolas instead
of eight proposed in the original
bill and for weight exceeding ten
tolas instead of eight proposed
originally and not exceeding
twenty tolas half an anna.

Sir James Grigg moving restora-
tion of the original sections to
the finance bill regarding sugar
and postcard said that the altera-
tion made by accepting the non-
official amendments regarding
sugar and postcard would result
in a loss of 150 lakhs of rupees
and 50 lakhs of rupees respec-
tively. Without entering into the
merit of the question the Finance
Member said that the Govern-
ment of India could not acquiesce
in accepting the budget un-
balanced.—A. P.

Prisoners' Relief Confer- ence Passes Resolution

ANSARI NAGAR, March 20.

The All-India Political Prisoners'
Relief Conference which met here
this morning at 8 passed a series
of resolutions. One of the reso-
lutions runs:—

"This Conference reaffirms the
resolution passed at the last con-
ference regarding treatment of
political prisoners embodying de-
mands of Sjt. Jogesh Chandra
Chatterji and calls upon elected
members of Provincial Legislatures
to take necessary steps to give
effect to the same."—United Press.

According to a further telegram
from the Government of India,
Kharachi is declared to be again
infected with Plague from March
10.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

WILL THE CRICKET BOARD OF CONTROL DO ITS DUTY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Board of Control for Cricket in India will meet in this city on Wednesday next to hold the final inquest on the last England tour on the basis of the Beaumont Committee Report. I admit that I will serve no useful purpose in raking up the past and repeating all the unpleasant things that have been said against the management of the tour and some of the members of the team. At the same time it must be borne in mind that they show us how a well-meant tour can be mismanaged and discredit brought to the promoters of the tour and their country. In considering the Report of the Beaumont Committee the Board of Control have to see that the mistakes made in connection with the last tour are not repeated in future. They must lay down definite and clear-cut rules in these respects so as to leave no room for misunderstanding in future years.

CAPTAIN'S QUALIFICATIONS

First of all, it must be distinctly laid down that a captain should be elected purely on merits. He must not only be fit to be a member of the team but also should possess the ability and experience of leading a representative side. Preference should be given to a

man who has experience of foreign cricket as well. Personal charm and character should also have their bearing on the selection of the captain. It is not possible, however, to find always a man who fulfils all the above conditions. Whoever makes the nearest approach to the ideal should be given the first choice. It must, however, be clearly stated that nobody should be selected on the grounds of his high birth or noble heritage, communal colour or provincial influence, or even age or seniority. Prince or pauper, Hindu or Muslim, Punjabee or Madras, all should have equal consideration at the hands of the selectors, provided they command the qualification necessary to become the leader of the team. I am glad to learn that some of the leading members of the Board of Control have now realised the force of the arguments advanced in these columns times without number.

CENSURE

I would be failing in my duty to my country and to Indian Cricket if I did not call upon the Board of Control to censure the conduct of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram and Major Brittain-Jones, the Captain and the Manager respectively of the 1936 team, for making a mess of the tour. They—and people of their ilk—must know once for all that they cannot trifle with Indian Cricket and India's prestige. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the Board of Control will take effective measures in this direction.

SELECTION COMMITTEE

Next comes the question of the Selection Committee for Test Teams. This is an imperative necessity either to help or advise the Captain in the selection of the Test teams abroad. G. O. Allen, England's Captain, had a similar Committee to advise him during the last Tests in Australia. I would add that the Board of Control should always appoint a Vice-Captain to the team and he should be a member of the Selection Committee. The mistake which was committed during the last tour should not be repeated in future.

RULES OF CONDUCT

The recommendations of the Beaumont Committee in the above respects as well as the restriction of the number of members of a touring team to sixteen and permission to players temporarily resident in the country of visit deserve the highest consideration of the Board of Control. Conduct of players both at home and abroad, on and off the field, particularly in foreign lands—should be such as to give no cause for complaint or shame. Rules of conduct should be framed for the guidance of every member of the team including the Captain and the Manager. It should be made incumbent upon these officials to be with the team always—at least in turns. During the last tour both these incumbents kept themselves aloof from the members of the team which led to quarrels among them. These must be avoided in future.

INDIAN MANAGER

The Board of Control must reiterate their former decision to appoint Indians only in the positions of Manager and Assistant Manager. I do not know what

made them go back on their previous decisions when they appointed Major Brittain-Jones. We are thoroughly convinced that if a suitable Indian had accompanied the team as manager, the trouble that arose over Amarnath and other cognate affairs would never have come to pass. Most likely he would have succeeded in patching up the differences between the players and their captain and in making the tour a huge success.

It should, therefore, be definitely stated that the manager, his assistant or the treasurer should not participate in any match unless forced to do so under emergent cases.

BAN AGAINST FOREIGNERS

I should like one more rule to be added to the Constitution of the Board of Control and that is, no foreigner should be a voting member of the Board of Control or even of any provincial association. No country in the world allows a foreigners to sit in its controlling bodies. I do not see any reason why India should be asked or expected to do what is not allowed in other countries. We should have the right to make mistakes and pay heavily for them, if necessary. There should be no occasion or chance for a Brittain-Jones or a Robertson to cast three votes and one vote, nullifying one more, and thrust a Maharajkumar of Vizianagram as Captain and a Brittain-Jones as Manager on an unsuspecting team and country.

PROXY VOTING

In any case the Board of Control must do away with the proxy system of voting. Just imagine a person travelling all the way from Madras to the Imperial Capital, convincing the majority of his colleagues present at the meeting by arguments about his view-point,—to find ultimately that his pains had been wasted as one or two members present had a number of proxy votes in their pockets against him. With the number of provincial associations growing by leaps and bounds, minus suffi-

cient financial backing, this system, if continued, is likely to be abused more in the future than hitherto.

A SERIOUS CHARGE

I would not have referred to the Amarnath affair again had it not been for the fact that the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram had levelled a serious charge against him before the Beaumont Committee. It is most unfortunate that a man of the judicial knowledge and acumen of Sir John Beaumont should have given credence to the story without giving the accused person an opportunity of refuting and disproving the charge. We have it on the evidence of A. S. DeMello, the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control, that Amarnath vehemently protested against it before the team's departure for England. "Vizzy" has thought fit to repeat the charge obviously with the object of discrediting the Punjab player before the eyes of the public. In all fairness to Amarnath the Board of Control should give him an open chance of disproving the allegations and clearing his character.

JUSTICE TO NAYUDU

Similarly Major C. K. Nayudu should be given a fair hearing to exculpate himself of the charge of non-co-operation with the Captain and the Manager. I believe Nayudu will reach Bombay before the Board of Control meets here. The President of the Board should invite him to attend the meeting and state his case. It is mere justice to one whose contributions to Indian cricket are very great—almost unparalleled—and who, has certainly done much more for it than most of the members of the Board itself. But for the muddle these gentleman made, he would have retired from the game in fullness of glory. They should at any rate see that in the evening of his career no slur is cast on him.

India will anxiously await the decisions of the Board of Control on all the above matters. I hope they will rise to the occasion and do what is right by Indian cricket.



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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two brothers named Bima Kairsom and Deesar Kairsom were arrested on a charge of attempted murder.

It was alleged that last night the suspects broke into the house of a victoria driver, with whom they had personal grudge. They attacked him with iron rods and after causing him serious injuries, escaped.

The driver was removed to the hospital and on his complaint the suspects were arrested.

As further enquiries are to be made, the suspects were remanded to custody at Mazagaon Court to-day.

Javeri Bai, wife of Hira, was admitted to the Motli Bai Hospital on the 16th March. The following

day she was delivered of a boy. On the 18th night, the nurse saw her lifting the baby from the cradle and place, it alongside the bed. Later, the nurse heard the woman crying out. She went near her and found the baby bleeding from the nose and frothing from the mouth. She immediately removed the child from the bed. The child died after a few minutes.

The Resident Medical Officer refused to give death certificate as he is stated to have discovered marks of violence on the neck of the child.

The woman was therefore arrested and is in police custody in the hospital.

She was charged to-day at the Mazagaon Police Court for alleged murder and was remanded in the police custody till 3rd April.

Resolution In "C" Ward

Sjt. Bhagwandas Kapadia will move the following resolution in the meeting of the Managing Council of 'C' Ward Congress Committee, to-day. Sjt. Urendra Mehta will support.

"The members of the Managing Council of 'C' Ward Congress Committee resolves that the elected members of the Bombay Assembly in electing the leader of the party had done injustice to Sjt. K. F. Nariman, a well-known and sincere worker of the Bombay. Moreover the twelve members of Bombay had kept silence. This is regrettable and should be condemned on the part of the members."

FROM TO-DAY—SATURDAY THE 20TH MARCH

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HUQ SUBMITS HIS CABINET

Bengal Premier-Designate To Hold Educational Portfolio Also

CALCUTTA, March 20.

The "Associated Press" understands that the following names are being submitted to the Governor for the Constitution of the new Bengal Cabinet by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Prime Minister-designate.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq (Prime Minister); Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin; the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca; Nawab Musharraf Hoosein; Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed; Mr. Nausher Ali; Sir Bejoy Prasad Singh-Roy; Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar; Mr. Shamprasad Mukherji; Mr. Prosantha Dev Raikut; and Mukunda Behari Mullick. The last two, who are scheduled caste representatives, will be Under-Ministers.

It is further understood that Mr. Shaheed Suhrawardy may be elected Speaker of the Assembly and Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haque, at present Education Minister, may be appointed a member of the Public Service Commission.

It is likely that Mr. Fazlul Huq will hold the Educational Portfolio, Sir Bejoy Prasad, Revenue, Sir Nazimuddin, Law and Order, and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Finance.—A.P.

U. P. MINISTRY

Leaders Meet Jawaharlal

ANSARI, NAGAR, March 19.

Several prominent Congress leaders of the United Provinces, including Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena and Swami Sampurnanand informally met Pandit Jawaharlal in his cottage in the Harijan Colony this morning when, it is understood, problems in connection with formation of Ministry in the U. P. Provincial Legislative Assembly were discussed.—United Press.

FIRE HAVOC IN RANGOON

RANGOON, March 20.

A fire havoc is reported from Pyapon, where last night large blocks of buildings in the bazar quarter were completely destroyed. A number of people have been rendered homeless and the loss is estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs.—United Press.



Mrs. Shardabai Nilkanthrao Dhakras is the only lady Billiards player at Khar. In the Khar Gymkhana Billiard Tournament last week, she came out successful in the third round and won a prize in the finals.

Memorial To Mr. Kher

A memorial signed by over four hundred residents of 'G' Ward is being sent to Mr. B. G. Kher. In the course of this memorial it is stated:—

"Most of us are Congress members but all of us helped to return you at the top of the polls to the Bombay Legislative Assembly; and ordinarily it would have given us utmost pleasure to know that you, our member, had been elected leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly.

"But realising the peculiar circumstances that attended your election, it has given us immense pain that our member had been used to keep out of leadership one who had earned it by right of a long and unsullied record of service and sacrifice in the cause of the Congress and the country.

"We have no doubt that you do not feel quite happy in your new position; and we have no desire to add to your unhappiness. Only we feel bound to call upon you immediately to resign your leadership in favour of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

"We are sure our confidence in you is not misplaced."

Next Friday



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To attend mammoth
meeting of Film-goers
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KRISHNA

Coming next Friday at

KRISHNA

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OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

By N. J.

The journalist is, as a rule, a modest and retiring fellow as far as his own affairs are concerned. He is generally so busy fighting the battles of other people that he has hardly any time left to attend to his own. His pre-occupation with a multitude of events invariably prejudices his own interests, and, whether prizes there might be in this profession, they do not certainly include the pecuniary ones. Those who want to worship the Golden Calf, therefore, give this avocation a wide berth. This is the state of affairs in the West; here in India it is infinitely worse. In most cases, the journalist's life entails a hand to mouth existence, with no privileges, and no security. And apart from the economic hardships he has to suffer, there is hardly the prestige and dignity attaching to his profession which it is entitled to, and which its main compensating factor else where. Our Government, and even our public men are wont to look upon the newspapermen as a nuisance rather than as a help-mate. The journalist is thus more accustomed to kicks than to bouquets, and one should be excused in the circumstances if one makes a song about a stray complaint which sometimes comes our way.

* * *

Deserved Tributes

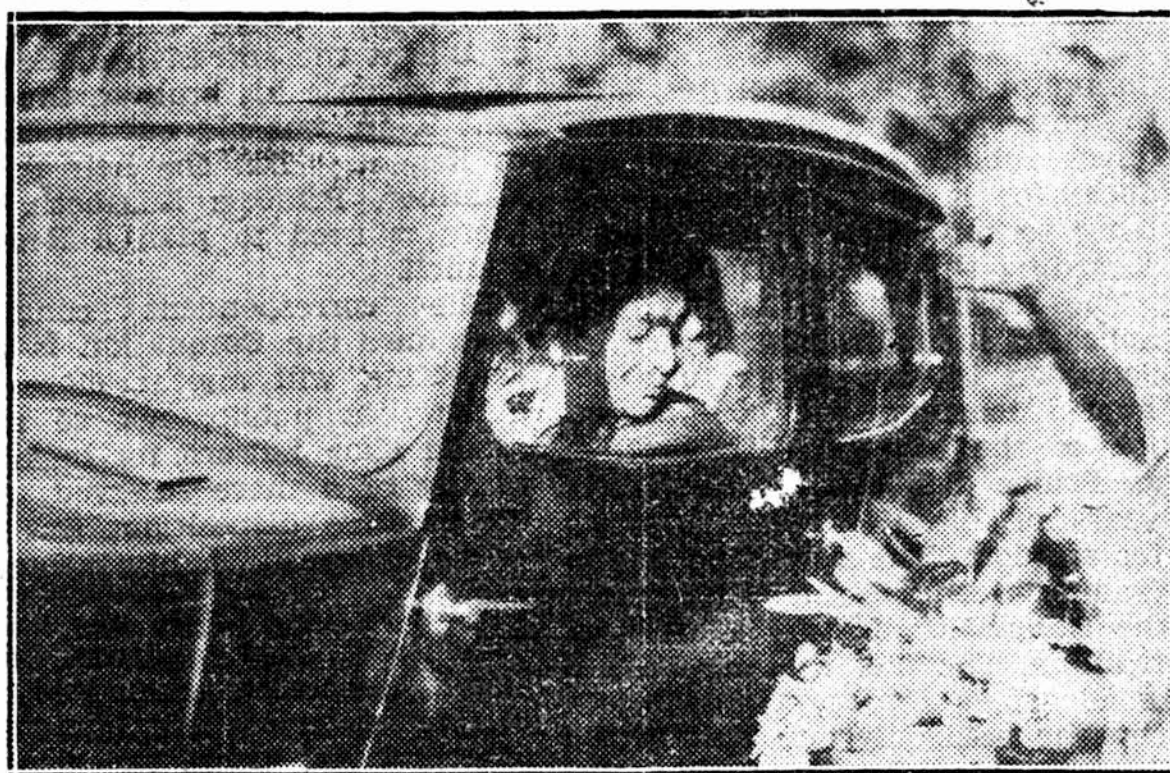
I am, of course, referring to the speech recently delivered at Calcutta by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu under the auspices of the Institute of Working Journalists. The tributes she paid to our profession on that occasion almost make one blush. Journalism is in such a bad way in India, rightly asserted Mrs. Naidu, because the public here has not realised its value and responsibility. She hailed the journalist not merely as a daily biographer of the nation's history, but as a nation-builder. "They are not a set of mere quill-drivers who hasten to their offices and with perspiring brows sit down to write out the daily happenings. To me, a journalist is as important as a statesman who is evolving policies, and as important as a patriot who is making sacrificial attempts for the freedom of his country."

Mrs. Naidu, therefore, eloquently pleaded for greater dignity and greater prestige to be attached to such a noble calling. She appealed to the authorities as well as to the politicians to co-operate with the Press for the advancement of the public good, and pertinently referred in this connection to the initiative taken in this connection by President Roosevelt in the United States of America.

* * *

Not Impressed

Each one of us naturally felt highly elated by those most flattering (and deserving!) encomiums showered upon our profession. There is at least one among



The Orchid Season is here again and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in spite of her multifarious engagements finds time to admire one of them. They can be seen in the Conservatory of the Victoria Gardens.

the big ones, who appreciate our sterling worth,—one thought after the perusal of that speech, and almost felt patting oneself on the back. Soon, however, the first flush of elation and ecstasy was over, and one returned to hard facts and actualities of our daily grind. Mrs. Naidu is, after all, a poet, and can thus soar into the skies on the least excuse. Her flights of fancy may have appealed to our vanity, but have done nothing else! The public shows no signs of being impressed with our dignity and prestige even now, and one's creditors seem hardly to have noticed the graceful compliments to us by the Nightingale of Asia. Surely an unpoetic lot, those Shylocks, who refuse to accommodate us any longer on the strength of that article which is making the rounds at present in its revised form. Journalism, or to be more correct, quill-driving (pace Mrs. Naidu) is really an accursed lot. And the occasional bouquets we receive, only make one more miserable by an acute realisation of the hiatus between what is, and what ought to be!

* * *

Just Vindication

No. Something more positive than those poetic effusions is needed to make an ungrateful public to properly realise our importance and to assure our profession its due dignity, prestige and, one may add, its due shekels. And in this connection, one remembers with a grim satisfaction the case which was reported some weeks ago from Germany. An inhabitant of Wolfenbuettel, Brunswick, was recently hauled up before the court for insulting a newspaper, by telling the woman who delivered it at the door that "it published a lot of nonsense". The woman naturally felt offended and denounced that irate reader in the proper quarters. The judge, who tried the case, rightly and solemnly laid it down that the expressions used by the accused constituted a grave insult to all this newspaper's sub-editors and was an offence against their honour. "It cannot be tolerated", the Court added, "that a newspaper and its staff should be abused in this way since they perform their duties conscientiously and to the best of their ability, in the service of the public". The Judge, therefore, duly condemned the

Dignity Of Journalism

Dose Of Fascism

We have heard many hard things about the Nazis and their treatment of the Press. We are told that the German Press has lost all its independence and that it is virtually controlled by Dr. Goebbels and his underlings of the Nazi Press Bureau. Instances of the expulsion and even the imprisonment of foreign journalists are also very common. But obviously the Nazis, too, are not without their good points, as the Brunswick case proves. In what other country, for example, could the dignity of newspapermen have been upheld in such striking fashion? We are all too accustomed to receiving kicks and abuses, from all sorts and manners of readers; and I, for one, am not in the least sorry to find the tables turned for a while. I am, of course, a democrat, as all good journalists are, but I feel an occasional dose of Fascism in this fashion would be really beneficial for many of us. I wish, therefore, that India too takes a leaf from the Nazi book to safeguard the journalists' dignity. And so beware!—that captious cratic of mine!

PUNJAB LEGISLATURE ASSEMBLY PRO- GRAMME

LAHORE, March 20.

A press communique announces that it is proposed to call a session of the Punjab Legislative Assembly on April 5th.

The business on the first day will consist of members taking the Oath, and on April 6th the election of a Speaker and Deputy Speaker will take place.

On April 7th the new House will be addressed by the Governor.

The agenda thereafter includes the Ministers' Salary Bill, the Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries Bill, the Legislative Assembly Removal of Disqualification Bill, (to enable members to be appointed as secretaries), the election of a Public Accounts Committee, and the choosing of a Committee to frame rules of procedure. —A.P.

LONDON "TIMES" PROPRIETOR ENTERTAINED

NEW DELHI, March 20.

Major Astor, the proprietor of the "Times", London, was the guest of honour at a luncheon party given by Sir Srinivasa Sarma, Kt., C.I.E., M.L.A., at the Hotel Imperial yesterday.

The luncheon was attended by the leaders of all parties in the Assembly, prominent public men, distinguished members of the Legislatures and prominent journalists in Delhi.

Among those present included: Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Mr. K. M. Panikkar, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Dr. Subbarayan, Raja Vasudeva Raja of Kollengode, Mr. M. C. Rajah, Mr. F. E. James, Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. Krishna Kant Malaviya, Mr. B. K. Basu and Mr. V. V. Giri.

Major Astor thanked Sir Srinivasa Sarma for his cordial hospitality and asked him to express his gratitude to and great appreciation of His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, both of whom he would have loved to meet on

UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF POLITICAL PROGRESS?

Zetland On New Constitution In India

LONDON, March 18.

The Secretary of State for India, Lord Zetland, in an article contributed to the Christian Science Monitor, refers to the first great instalment of the change in the constitution of India which comes into effect in a fortnight's time. Lord Zetland says:

"In the British Empire there has been no example of more rapid political progress, and I doubt whether any country can show a record of vaster changes except by the way of revolution. It is a greater advance than the most ardent Indian reformer of the last generation would have looked upon as a practical possibility."

The great extension of self-Government on democratic lines in British India is a fact of first rate importance and interest to the world at large. Admittedly it is an experiment, but it is an experiment which has been prepared with the utmost care, and in the spirit of most sober realism.

Its success, for which there is every reason to be hopeful, will come at a time when the cause of democracy is in sore need of encouragement, and it will mark a notable breach in the barrier which has hitherto been supposed to exist between the ways and ideas of the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

The country which, with the single exception of China, contains the largest aggregation of human beings in the world, is now in process of attaining unity such as she never yet possessed in the whole course of her history.

that happy occasion.

He recalled old memories of India when he had come to this country as A. D. C. to Lord Hardinge. He said in the Assembly and elsewhere, he had seen an atmosphere of sincerity and earnestness, and good humour which showed that India had a great future. He said he wished to convey to India through the distinguished assemblage present a genuine message of goodwill and the hope that India may grow and prosper.—United Press.

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World News From Across The Seas

WHISPERING CAMPAIGN AGAINST BRITISH KING—WAR MINISTER ON A COMIC MISSION—LLOYD GEORGE ON JEW-BAITING—BABY BRIDES OF AMERICA

LONDON, (By Air Mail.) There is malicious whispering campaign in Britain, says the political correspondent of the "Sunday Referee" against the King. According to this correspondent it may result in the scandal-mongers being charged with treason.

We are told that the scandal-mongers include famous Mayfair hosts and hostesses, prominent stockbrokers and some politicians. Most of them, declares the correspondent, are disappointed place-seekers. The whispers are their revenge.

The rumours usually take the form of stories that the King's health is not good enough to enable him to undertake all the arduous duties that will fall to him. That is not true, assures the correspondent. Spreading of these lying rumours has caused intense indignation everywhere and the rumours have already been mentioned at Cabinet meetings. Mr

Baldwin is anxious to avoid any action, if possible.

If the whispers persist, however, Communists and Mayfairites, adds the correspondent, may find themselves rubbing shoulders in the dock, for it is a treasonable offence to spread slanderous reports regarding the person of the King. The reason the King has not appeared in public much since his accession is that he is fully occupied learning the complicated job of the kingship. His brother, as Prince of Wales, spent forty years of his life being groomed for stardom. The new King has to cram into the few months before the Coronation forty years of training. The fact that he did not broadcast a Christmas message; that he paid only one visit to the British Industries Fair; that the Durbar in India has been postponed; all have been worked up by those who "love a bit of gossip" into alarming stories of the King's health.

The debate on the Regency Bill in the House of Commons

gave impetus to the whispering campaign. There was no Regency Bill at the accession of Edward VIII. because his brother, the present King, was old enough to act as Regent. But the heir now is a minor, Princess Elizabeth, and there is need to plan a Regency Council.

The correspondent concludes that once the Coronation is over, the King will appear more frequently in public; not so much as did King Edward for he is naturally of a more reserved and conservative disposition. But certainly as much as his father.

Canvassing For War

Amateurs Rugby players, it is stated, are being summoned to private clubhouse meetings these days. Then, before the men can speculate as to how much of their "subs" are to be increased, there appears the dapper, immaculate figure of War Minister. Once inside, the doors are locked and the audience sworn to secrecy. Mr. Duff Cooper appeals for recruits to the Territorials. He calls upon the amateurs as leading sportsmen, to set an example to the club followers by drilling for the next Great Scrum. He tells them frankly that one volunteer is better than 10 conscripts, but that 10 conscripts are better than no volunteers. Then Mr Duff Cooper makes an exit, invoking the "old school tie" to preserve secrecy about his comic attempt to convert the failure of his recruiting campaign into a success. Secret Service man approached a Rugby official, who said: "My word is my bond". At the same time a War Official declared: "I know nothing. Even if I knew something, I would not tell you".

The "Reynold's Illustrated News" But all Whitehall is laughing over this story because they think it is not true, though it is.

L. G. And Jew

In an article published in the American magazine "Liberty", Mr. Lloyd George has made a sensational defence of Jews. He has also pleaded for world tolerance for that race. "The malarial insect whose poison infects healthy creatures with Jew hatred is buzzing in our ears to-day with the same vicious hum and deadly poison as ever it did in the days of Torquemada," he says. With scathing irony, he contrasts the treatment of Jews in Christian and Moslem countries. "Their oppression comes mainly if not entirely from nations who worship a Jewish prophet and who accept his great saying: 'Salvation is of the Jews'..... and yet these nations have all, in turn, persecuted the people from whom these great spiritual gifts emanated. What can be the explanation of the special and secular hatred conceived for the Jews among European peoples? Religious bigotry is responsible for some of the most brutal attacks made on the Jew in European countries. But the root of the trouble is to be found in the determination of the Jews throughout the centuries not to lose their identity as a separate and distinct people. They seem to insist on preserving their individuality as an Oriental nation.....The Jew is just as much a Hebrew to-day in his sentiment, pride, and racial loyalties as when he was driven from Palestine. Jews refuse to be good mixers. The isolationism has been at the bottom of many pogrom.

Paying tribute to the Jews of the Empire Mr. Lloyd George continues. The calumny which imputes cowardice to them is the basest of all slanders. When their

aid is sought they have invariably wrought and fought bravely for the lands which have accorded them just treatment. For generations they have enjoyed full rights of citizenship in the British Empire and they have requited this treatment by loyalty and patriotism. The Jews produced the most sublime literature that has ever been issued from the men of man. They founded a religion which finally conquered their conquerors and to-day this faith is accepted by the most powerful nations on earth."

Then comes a final slash at the Jew-baiters. "The critics of Judah forget that the Jews in the past endured more in countries like Russia, Germany, and even Britain (before the anti-sweating legislation was introduced) from social inequalities and industrial bondage than any other race". Mr. Lloyd George emphasises the Jews' claim to be the chosen people of the Deity. "There is certainly a warrant for the claim in so far as it refers to one period of their amazing career," he says. "They were selected by providence as the medium for the delivery of the greatest spiritual message ever sent from on High. No one can read the story of the Jewish race without understanding why it was specifically deputed to convey to mankind this most exalted but at the same time most challenging truth." In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George says that many devout Jews maintain that Israel is a separate religion and not a separate nation, and comments: "The greatest statesman raised by Judah in modern times—Dr. Weizman—has realised the difficulty and endeavoured to handle it with courage, skill and wisdom, the results of which will be enduring and will enable the Jews once more to make a contribution to the work of civilisation as a separate community dwelling in its own national home."

Here Come The Spies

It is reported in London that from their secret training school in Germany, a band of specially trained men and women, numbering five hundred, has set out in the last few days charged with the special mission of "spying out" developments of Britain's rearmament plans. The men and women selected were chosen by the mysterious man who has been entrusted by the Fuehrer himself, of whom he was for many years a close friend, and it is his boast that he understands more of British models of thought than any other German trusted by Hitler.

Not all the "five hundred" will make for Britain right way, for that would be too dangerous, but the "People" of last Sunday thinks that the most dangerous are already in Britain. They pose as German tourists who give out to all who will listen that Germany has nothing but sympathy for Britain's desire to safeguard her Empire against possible attack. But always they will have eyes and ears open to glean particulars of the new engines of war that Britain is constructing. They will not make the mistake of "linking up" with German agents already operating in Britain, because of the police or Secret Service having already discovered the mission of those agents. It is planned to distribute the spies all over the country. They will make it their business to get into touch with all and sundry in a position to supply information about British rearmament. They have been specially trained to the

(Continued on page 27)

18 Years Martyrdom

and now

SIX YEARS FREEDOM

from

ASTHMA

119, Elliott Road,
Calcutta. 15 January 1937.

Fruithneit & Co.,
Slipway House

Dear Sirs,

Kindly give the bearer who is a friend of mine a sample outfit of your Hau-mas-bro Asthma Cure and Lionstone as I am very anxious that he should try them.

I take pleasure in informing you that I was a Martyr to Asthma for a period of eighteen years and have tried every preparation on the market for it with only temporary relief, and at times with no result whatever.

I have also during this period been under the treatment of Sir Leonard Rogers whose treatment improved my condition but failed to cure me. I suffered on for a few more years until I took up a course of your Hau-mas-bro and Lionstone, which gave me the relief I desired from the first. Now, this encouraged me to persevere with the treatment for about six months.

I am glad to inform you that for the past six years I have had no signs of an attack and am steadily increasing physically.

If this letter would help to convince my fellow sufferers I shall be glad, and you may make whatever use you like of it in the connection.

(G.C. INGLIS).

Yours faithfully,
G.C. Inglis.

If you suffer from Asthma, no matter how long standing, do not despair.

HAU-MAS-BRO.

Is able to cure you as it has cured others. Taken strictly as directed in the instructions accompanying each bottle, it never fails to give relief and ultimately to cure.

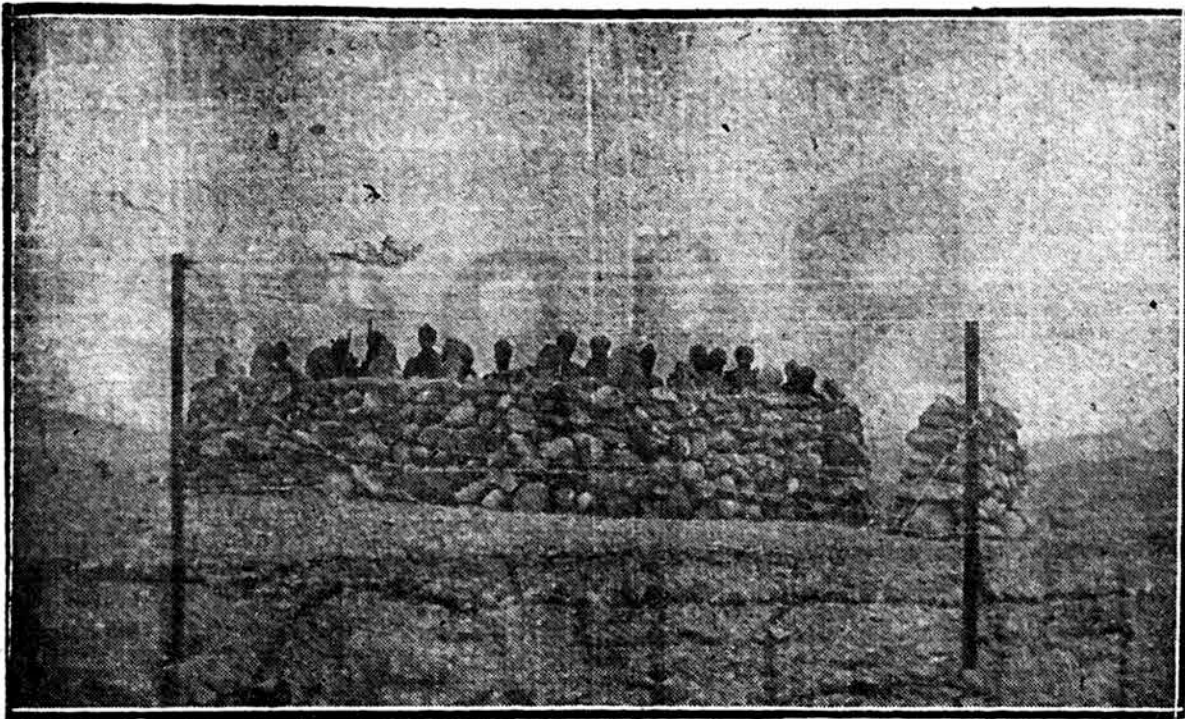
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Agents:— BELI RAM & BROS.

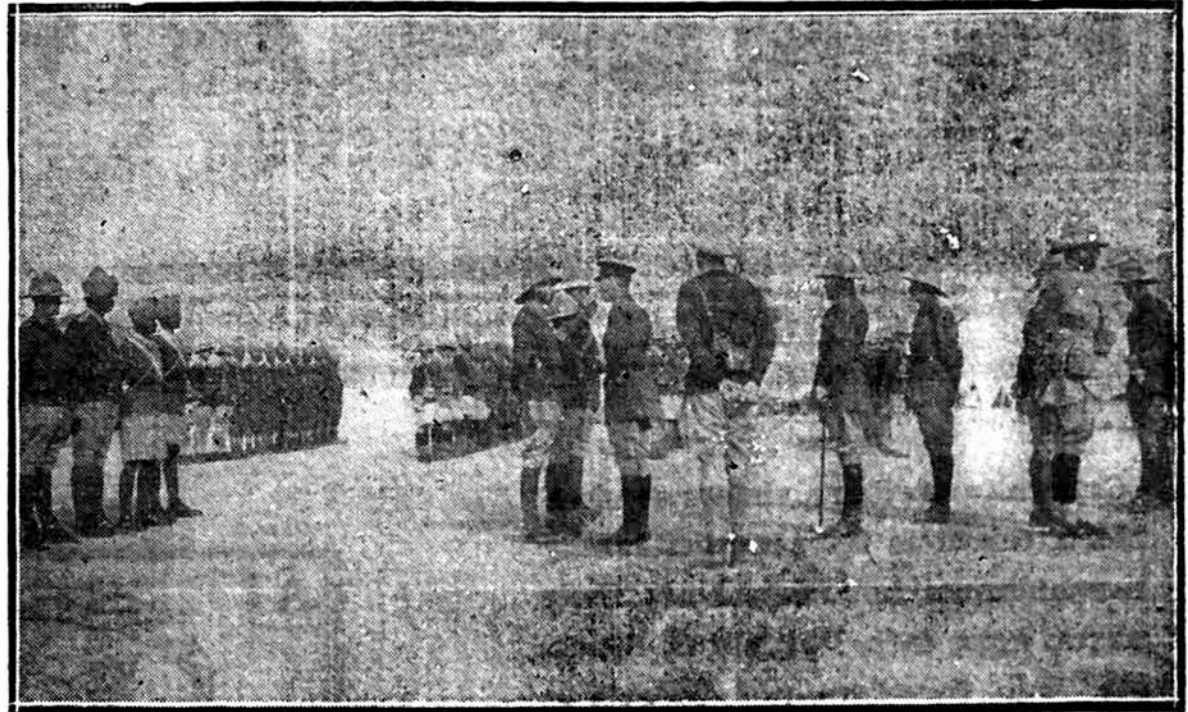
304, Princess Street, Bombay.

Distribution: Fruithneit & Co., 5 Dalhousie Square (B.C.) Calcutta, from whom a trial outfit may be had for 5 annas in stamps.

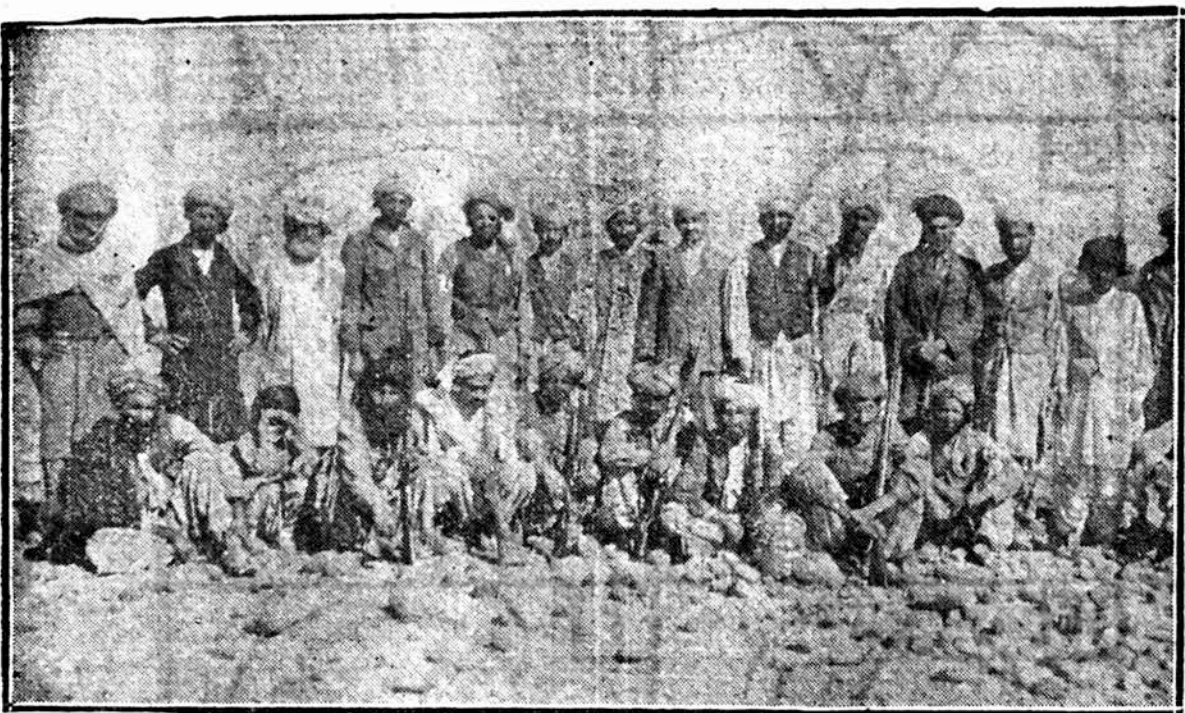
Operations On The North-West Frontier



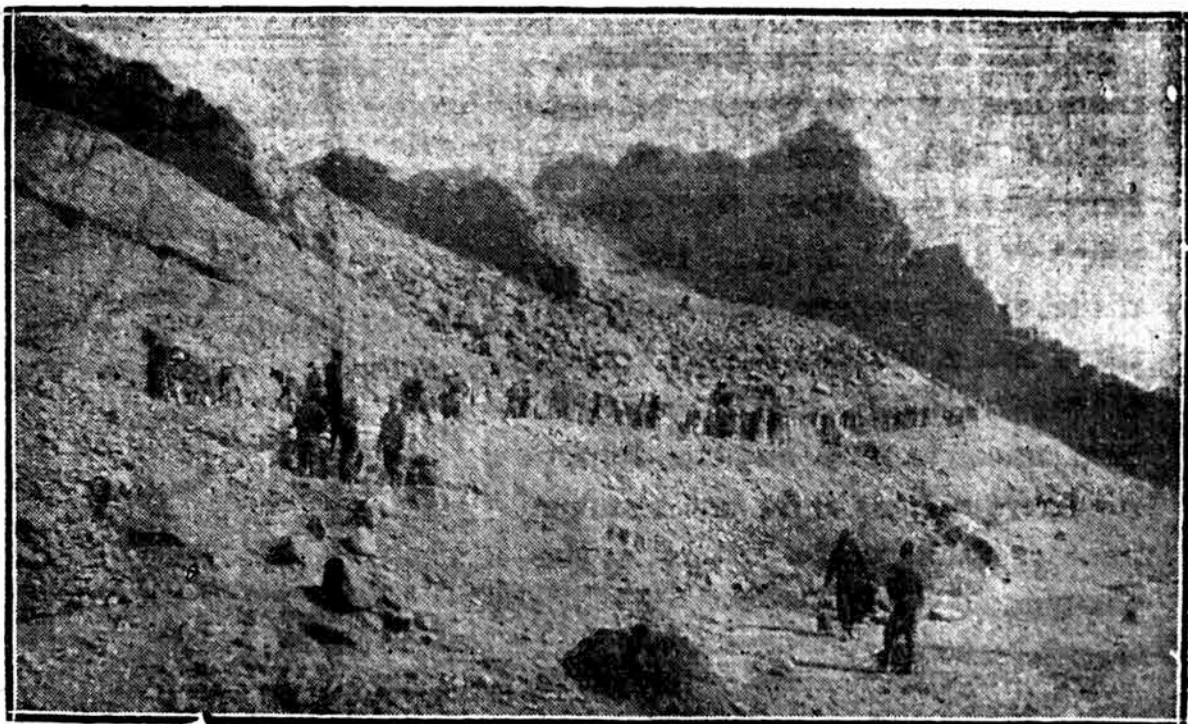
A Picquet at Khasaura Camp.



The Parade



Members of the Mirali Jirga.



Road making.

Americans Take To Eating Herbs

Products Of The Botanical Gardens Said To Be Full Of Vitamins And Flavour

New York provisioners have become conscious of a reviving culinary interest in herbs. They are carrying a wider variety than they have offered in several years. Partly the impulse to do so came from the competition of Italian and Greek markets in which long-tested adjuncts of cookery are not casually neglected or displaced. Partly it derived from the gastronomic meeting of bontanic garden savants at the Waldorf-Astoria. They were reminded that the secret of good home-cooking lies in knowledge of and use of herbs.

"Powerful is the grace that rests in herbs." They give another tang to cheese, salad, soup, spaghetti, fish, lamb, beef, poultry; add a brightness to the flavour of many a dish otherwise dull, such as veal stew. They make the enjoyment of food an art instead of a gesture, and the process of eating not merely mechanical but tintured with imagination. Here, for instance, is the way the Botanic Garden banquet chef, Lucian Tourton, gave with storied aromatic plants an unaccustomed savor to the everyday egg:

Hard-cooked eggs were taken from shells and minced finely. Two tablespoonfuls of fresh herbs—thyme, basil, Summer savoury, sweet marjoram, and parsley were cooked in butter five minutes. The minced eggs were added, with salt and pepper, and well beaten raw eggs and cream. The mixture was placed in well-buttered ramekins, baked for twenty minutes and served immediately.

VARIOUS PROCESSES.

Numerous are the ways to flavour with herbs. For soups they

may be dropped in a minute before serving. For meat balls they are mixed with the ingredients before cooking. Better yet, they are allowed to soak in stock, milk or butter for an hour or two beforehand. And for cold drinks the herbs are wrapped in a cloth, bruised, and permitted to steep in the liquid. If herbs are used no condiments are necessary except sugar and salt. Some people like to add a little juice or the peel of a lemon, while others like a bit of onion, considering it the base upon which all flavouring vibrates.

Our forefathers knew the delights of culinary herbs, and it seems strange that most of us have forgotten all about them. It would be more understandable if it were difficult to use them in cooking. The French say that the only formula required is practice—use just a soupcon, be as discreet as with a condiment, remember to flavour rather than to disguise the taste and never be afraid to experiment. Some of the most successful dishes have been made when the herbs were chosen at random.

RICH IN VITAMINS

Herbs are rich in vitamins aid the digestion and from ancient days have been famed for their curative effects. Hippocrates advised their inclusion in the diet. Arabs used marjoram sherbets, peach blossom syrups and mixtures of basil, thyme and hemlock to heal various ills. Camomile has been valued since the time of the Pharaohs. It was thought to be comforting to the human brain, good as a soothing oil, and, together with honey, a

fine cough syrup. Nowadays people use it for tea.

Chervil was mentioned by Pliny as capable of stopping hiccoughs. It is popular in salads, or, mixed with other herbs in an omelet. Basil was highly prized as a sacred plant in India. Because it was supposed to be efficacious in enlisting sympathy, peasants wore sprigs of it behind their ears when they went calling on their beloved. Basil is now used to flavour tomato and cheese dishes and mock-turtle soup.

Anise is a garnish or a flavour for cakes and breads. It is mentioned in American history: In 1619 the first Assembly of Virginia decreed that "each man as he is settled upon his division plant six Aniseeds, and that each are to make trial thereof next season." Dill is one of the oldest plants; it is still widely used in pickling cucumbers. In New England dill seed was called the "meeting seed," because the Colonial dames took it to church and ate it during the long sermons in order to keep awake.

STORY OF SAFFRON

Saffron and marigold are commonly used for turning food a rich, brilliant yellow. Saffron was liked for its colour, flavour and fragrance; the Phoenicians spread it afar by means of their shipping. Coriander, one of the "bitter herbs," was directed to be eaten at the Passover; in the American Federal era it was introduced into wine eggnog. Sesame, made famous by Ali Baba, is a symbol of immortality to Brahmins. It is used instead of olive oil in cookery in China, Egypt and India, and was first brought to America by Negro slaves.—"N. Y. Times."

RHEUMATISM

This famous 25 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits. No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism, rheumatic gout, sciatica, or lumbago! Eade's Pills contain nothing but pure vegetable remedies. Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end. They are the finest regular medicine you can take to keep you fit.

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RESEMBLANCE

Rupees

Generally brothers, sisters or close blood relations have marked family resemblances in respect of their noses, eyes, ears, lips, chins, heads, etc. It is, therefore, not difficult to recognise a stranger as a close relation of a friend of yours from the family resemblance between the two.

In this competition the illustrations marked A, B, C may be considered to be those of persons known to you. The illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3, . . . may be those of strangers, but each of them has a marked family resemblance to those marked A, B, C. You have to pick out the family members stating only one number against each of the letters in the Coupon.

For example, No. 8 bears a marked family resemblance to "G." Similarly, one would easily place No. 1 as the sister of "M." We, therefore, would enter No. 8 and No. 1 against G and M respectively in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the Coupon and submit as many entries as you like with 8 annas entrance fee for each entry before 31st March, subject to and observing the following rules:—

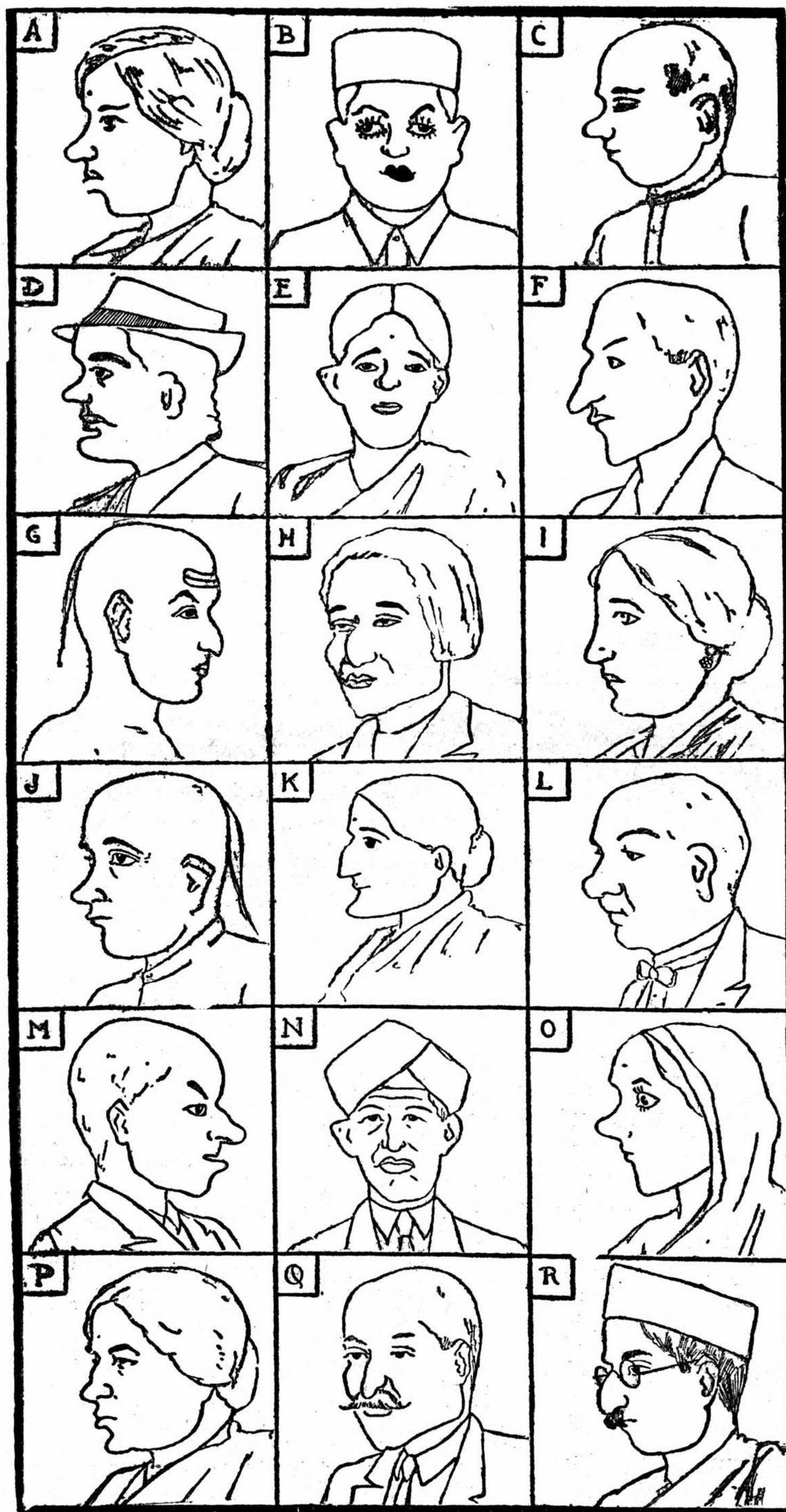
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) **HAND DELIVERY**—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) **REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS**—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) **ORDINARY POST**—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted



only on our entry coupon. Not more than one number must be entered against any of the letters A, B, C, . . . in the coupon. More than one number entered against any letter in the coupon will disqualify the entrant.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on

Wednesday, 31st March, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

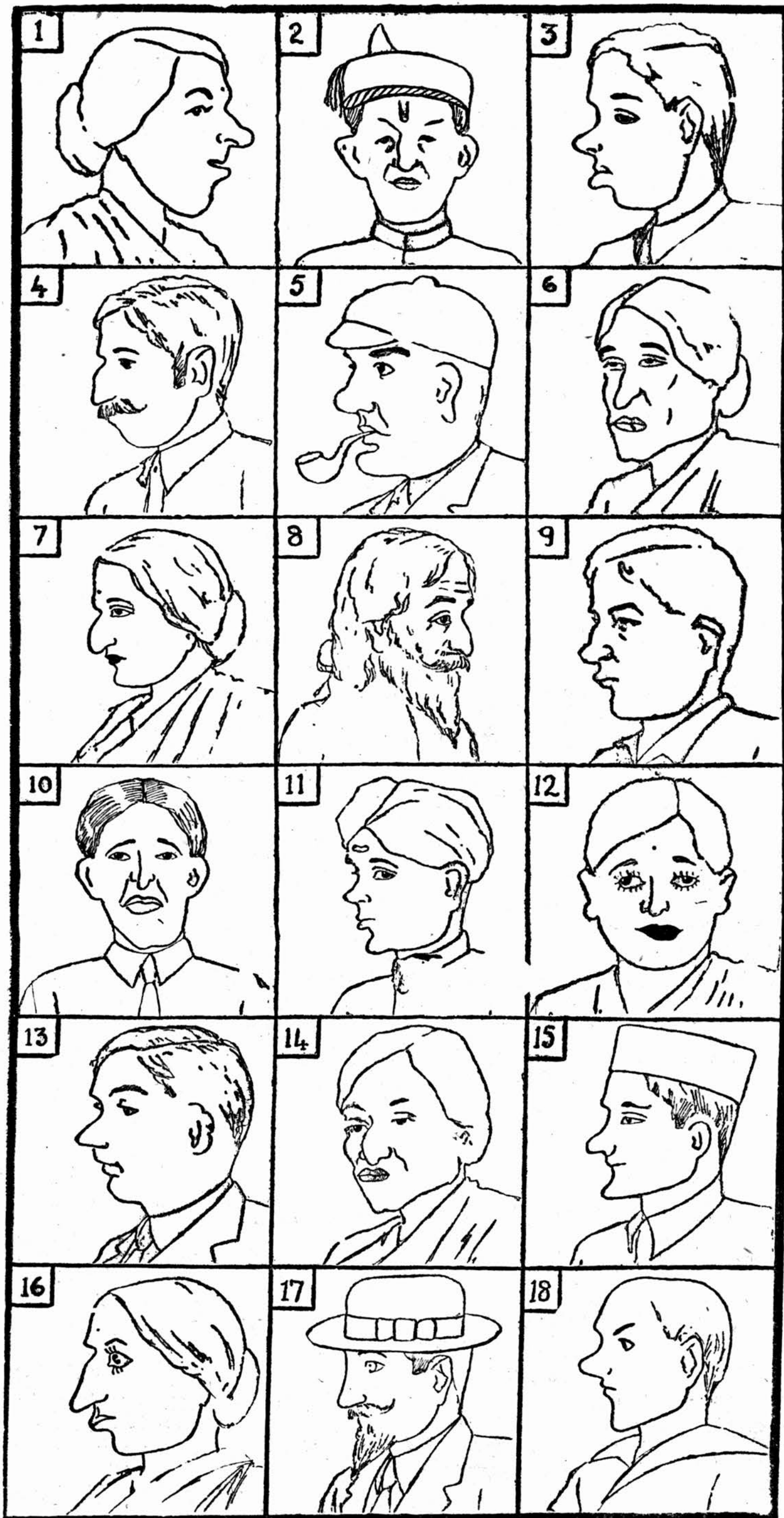
5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

COMPETITION

2,000



layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and

address in Block Letters

on all entry coupons.

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

31st March, 1937

For More Entry Coupons See Page 47

"Eloped To Spain"

Fresh Escapade By Winston Churchill's Nephew

The British Foreign Office have asked British Consular officials at Bilbao and Bordeaux to endeavour to discover the whereabouts of the Hon. Jessica Lucy Freeman-Mitford, aged 19, and Mr. Esmond Romilly, aged 18.

Mr. Romilly is a nephew of Mr. Winston Churchill, and the girl is a daughter of Lord and Lady Redesdale.

The Consular agents have been notified that these young people are both under age, and may be contemplating matrimony.

It is believed that they have been at Bordeaux (in mail week), and it may be their intention to go to Bilbao.

EDITED A MAGAZINE
Esmond Romilly has had a re-

markable career. Three years ago he left Wellington College, and reappeared in London to edit a students' anti-war magazine "Out of Bounds."

Last year he suddenly decided to throw up his job in London. Next news of him came from Spain. He was reported to be a member of the International Brigade, fighting for the Spanish Reds.

Short, square-jawed and courageous, red-headed Romilly returned to London last month for a short holiday before rejoining the Brigade. He then declined to give any information as to how he reached Spain.

Asked if he would go back, retorted: "Yes; there is work to be done. I feel that I am fighting for all that I hold sacred."



Mrs. Freeman Mitford
(Daughter of Lord Redesdale.)

Mr. Esmond Romilly.
(Nephew of Mr. Churchill.)



Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar, ex-Maharaja of Indore and Maharani Sharmistadevi, who sailed from Bombay, for Europe recently.

"SHOULD CONGRESSMEN ACCEPT OFFICE?"

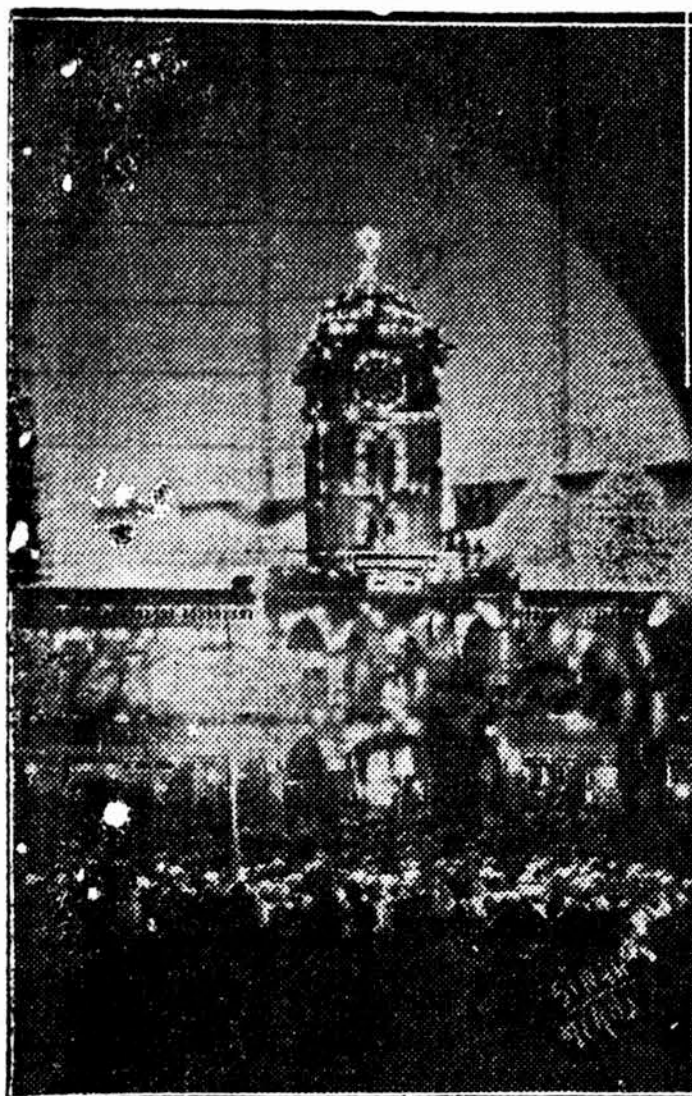
RESULT OF PRIZE COMPETITION

Over 250 entries were received by us in connection with this Prize Competition, but a very large majority of them were disqualified for the award of the prizes, because they ignored one of the essential conditions of the competition, namely that the letters should not exceed 250 words in length.

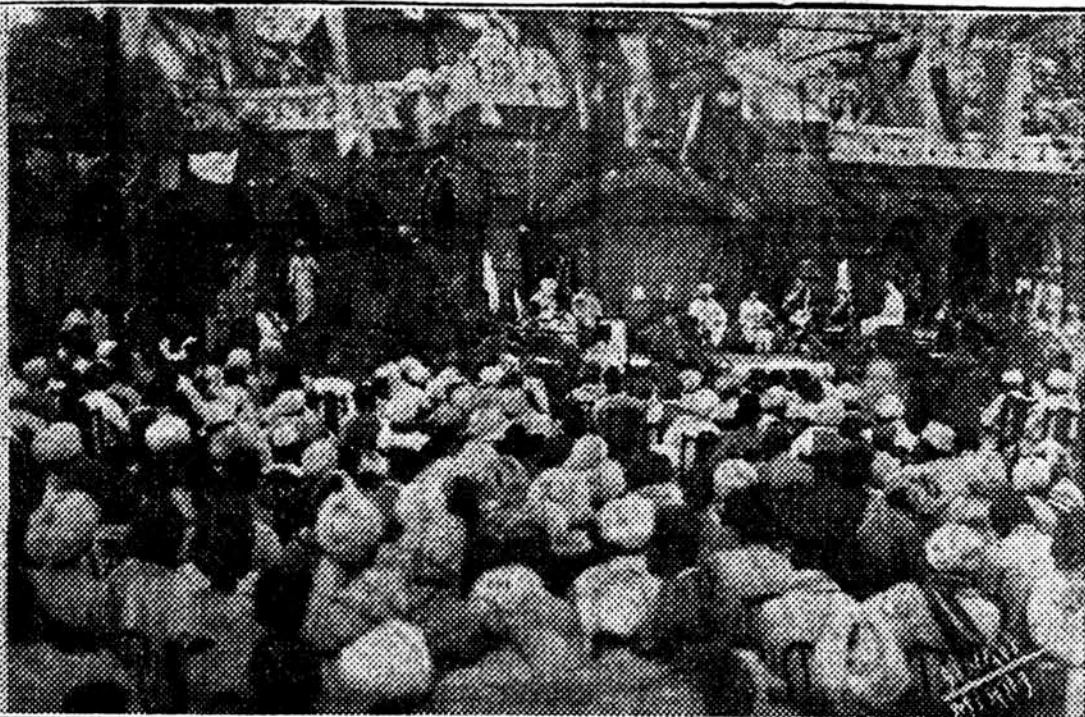
The Prize for the best letter in favour of Office Acceptance is awarded to Mr. C. J. Joseph, B.A., Quilon, whose letter was published in our issue of the 13th inst. (Dak Edition of 16th inst.).

The Prize for the best letter against Office Acceptance has been awarded to Mr. Shree Vallabh H. Pagare, B.A., Hoshangabad, whose letter was published in our issue of the 18th inst. (Dak Edition of 19th inst.).

MIRAJ JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS



The Golden Jubilee of the Accession of the Raja of Miraj (Senior) was celebrated with eclat and pomp by the people of Miraj on the 7th and 8th inst. Photo to the left shows the illuminated market building, while that below shows the presentation of an address to the Rajasahib on behalf of the state subjects.



TRICOLOUR ON MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Lucknow Board's Decision: Rs. 100 Voted For Ceremony

LUCKNOW, March 19.
A meeting of the Lucknow Municipal Board, over which Chaudhury Khaliqzaman, the Chairman of the Board, presided, resolved this evening to hoist the National Flag over the Municipal Buildings.

The meeting further resolved to set apart Rs. 100 for the ceremony. Only four members voted against the resolution.

The ceremony will be performed at an early date and only the Commissioner's sanction for spending the money is awaited.—A.P.

DOMINION TROOPS

FOR INDIA?

C-in-C. Says He Has No Knowledge

ARMY INDIANISATION MOTION NEGATIVED

NEW DELHI, March 19.
In the Council of State Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy moved an amendment to the resolution on the position of Indians in Zanzibar recommending that steps be taken to ameliorate their position as affected by the recent Anti-

Indian decrees and to adopt such measures as may appear desirable to secure justice to the Indian community.

The amendment was ruled out of order for want of sufficient notice.

Interest has been aroused here by the statement made by the Commander-in-Chief in the Council of State expressing complete ignorance of the suggestion that Dominion troops might be employed in India.

This suggestion originally came

from London and was taken up on the debate on the Indianisation of the Army by Pandit Kunzru.

The exact text of Sir Robert Cassell's statement has been obtained and reads.

"There is one point, however, I would like to mention with reference to what the Honourable Mr. Kunzru has said this morning regarding the possible employment of Dominion troops in India. I have since seen reference to this matter in to-day's papers. All I can say is that this is the very first I have heard of the subject and there has been no correspondence about it between ourselves

Officer Murdered

GUJARAT, March 19.
On receipt of a telegraphic report that Sardar Tajasingh, an important officer at Kunjah was murdered in broad daylight, while on duty, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police of Gujarat left for Kunjah by car.—A. P.

and his Majesty's Government. Pandit Kunzru's resolution regarding Indianisation of the Army was negatived by 30 votes to 10.—A.P.

Cambridge "Undergrads" Invade Commons

One hundred undergraduates from Cambridge University, among them ten women, made history at the House of Commons last month.

Securing "absists" from their tutors, they had hurried from lectures and laboratories to lobby their local M.P.s on the impending fate of the Spanish Government.

There was nothing of the atmosphere of the "student rag" about the gathering in the Lobby.

"The danger to our future has sobered us beyond our time," one of the young women, Kay Armfield, remarked to me, writes the "News Chronicle" correspondent.

"OUR LIVES AT STAKE"

Every year, college and Faculty was represented. Most were from among the 550 members of the Cambridge University Socialist Club. Others represented the League of Nations Union, among them Conservatives, Liberals and Labour Party members.

While they waited they told me: "We are disgusted with the attitude of the Government towards Spain and its apparent indifference to the growth of Fascism."

"We have a right to protest because our future and our lives are at stake."

"This is the crisis, and we are absolutely determined to do what we can to save Spain from the fate of Abyssinia."

"We shall refuse to fight in this hideous new type of war in which rebellion is secretly financed from outside."

"The sentimental and hysterical side of Fascism is profoundly distasteful to the youth of to-day"

THEY DEMAND—

They demanded of their M.P.s that:

The ban on volunteers be made effective by control of Portugal and, if necessary, by a blockade of the Spanish coast;

All foreign troops, including, if possible, Moors and foreign legion

Express Disgust At Attitude Of British Govt. Towards Spain

aries, be withdrawn from Spain

If these measures are ineffective the ban on arms to the Spanish Government be lifted without delay.

Plans are being made by under-

graduates of Oxford and London to follow the example of Cambridge next week.

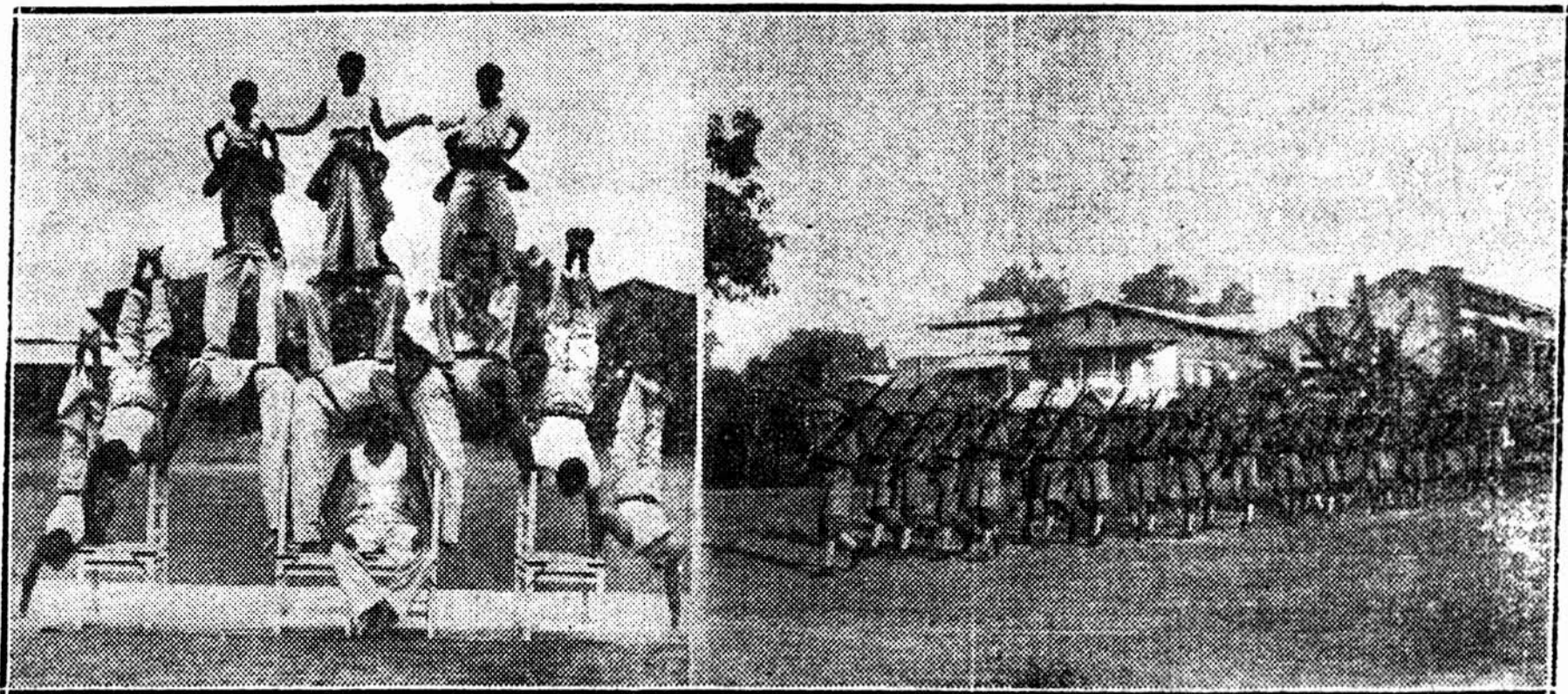
In a statement to the Press they referred to "Italian and German Fascist aggression against a

democratic Government." and added:

"We firmly believe that unless the democracies exert themselves without delay to a determined effort to revive the collective peace system the world will rapidly be plunged into the chaos of a new war which Fascism is preparing night and day."



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the reception held in his honour by the Journalists of Delhi on the 14th inst.



(Left) Cadets of the Maha. ashtiya Mandal, a leading physical culture institute in Poona, giving a display of "pyramids." (Right) the cadets on parade.

World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from Page 22.)

use of exploiting the Communist sympathies of workmen in munition factories, who will be asked in the name of Soviet Russia to help the cause by telling all they know of Capitalist armament secrets. This is the trick that German agents have found easiest to work in other countries. But they will not stop at that. They have enrolled in their ranks expert burglars who will not hesitate to break into factories engaged in the construction of war material, with the object of obtaining plans of new inventions feared by the Germans. Those not actually operating in England will be found at work on the Continent seeking information among English holiday makers in a position to enlighten, and it is here that the greatest reliance will be placed on women of strong sex appeal who have been enrolled. They will appear on the scene as Englishwomen, ready to prove their identity by means of carefully prepared papers. The British Secret Service knows something of what is going on, and in due course they will learn

more from their French colleagues.

Baby Brides Of America

It is reported from New York that discoveries of more baby brides are shocking the United States. Swift efforts are being made to tighten up the marriage laws in every State, following still her case of a small girl marrying a fully grown man.

Mazie Bohannon, of Gatingburg, Tennessee, is the newest baby bride. She is eleven years old. Her husband Orville is 22. It was Tennessee that shocked the world when the twenty-two-year-old Charlie Johns married nine-year-old Eunice Winstead. She is eleven years old. The storm of protest was at its height when it became clear that this marriage was only one of a series that have been made throughout the country. Public opinion, furious with the loopholes in the marriage laws, has forced legislators in every State to draft measures for preventing further scandals.

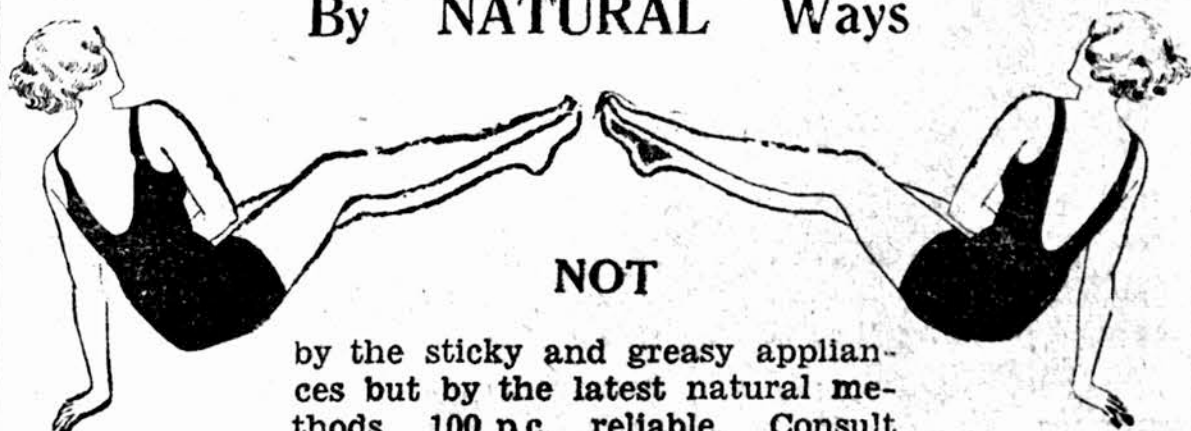
New York State authorities took prompt action when they discovered that Stanley Bachus, aged 18, of Watertown, had married

Leona Roshia. His bride was twelve years old and she is expecting to become the mother of a baby. Bachus was promptly arrested. He is being charged with criminal assault. Americans believed that these two marriages

were exceptional cases. Then suddenly another was announced in California. Florence Rudd had been married to William H. Vallejo, three days after her thirteenth birthday. Now she, too, is expecting a baby.

BIRTH CONTROL!

By NATURAL Ways



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by the sticky and greasy appliances but by the latest natural methods 100 p.c. reliable. Consult Prof. SHAW for practical enlightenment or send As. 8 in stamp for his illustrated and informative course giving full particulars of BIRTH-CONTROL by Assans (Positions).

SEXOLOGICAL SERVICE

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Around Theatre & Film Land

FRED ASTAIRE AND GINGER ROGERS IN ANOTHER MUSICAL TRIUMPH "SWING TIME"

At The Capitol

Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, whose film musicals have catapulted them to the top of screendom's fame, definitely score a new triumph in "Swing Time" their latest vehicle which opened yesterday at the Capitol Theatre. Their dancing in this gaily melodic comedy offering is at their best to the exciting rhythm of Jerome Kern music and the lyrics by Dorothy Fields. The supporting cast and direction are brilliant.

The plot of "Swing Time" concerns itself with the interweaving relationships between Astaire as a happy-go-lucky, sporting song and-dance man, Betty Furness as his small-town fiancée, Miss Rogers as an instructress in Eric Blone's dancing academy and George Metaxa as a naughty band leader, with Victor Moore and Helen Broderick doing their amusing and misguided best to straighten out matters. The strikingly effective "The Walz n' Swing Time" seems to be the dance hit of the picture and "The Way You Look To-night" and "A Fine Romance" the two biggest song successes. The highly spectacular "Bojangles of Harlem" number which Fred Astaire leads with a blackface solo dance, is the prime novelty of the show, against a lavish background created by John Harkrider.

Georg Stevens has directed RKO Radio Picture with the finesse that marked his work on "Alice Adams" and all concerned, from producer Pandro S. Berman on down, can take their fill of bows for "Swing Time".

KARNATAK TALKIES

(CONTRIBUTED).

"Chiranjeevi," the maiden picture of the Karnatak Talkies, Ltd., Dharwar is nearing completion. A few more sequences and the picture will be out. It is understood that arrangements for its release on the first of the New Year's day are progressing briskly.

The picture is being produced in the Canarese language. The shooting work is going on in the Saraswati Studio, Poona. Mr. K. P. Bhawe is directing the picture. We understand that production work has been going on very swiftly and record work has been done by the Director, Mr. Bhawe. In this he has the full support and co-operation



Mae West in "Go West Young Man"



"Love On The Run" at the Empire.

tion of the Studio and the actors and actresses of the Karnatak Talkies, Ltd.

With people like Mr. Devedu, Mr. Mudebedu Krishnarao, Shrimati V. Sunderamma and Master Kumar Narayan acting in the picture, it

is no wonder if the picture is expected to be superb, both in acting and singing and smash all records. Mr. H. Sesharigirao is directing the music, which has been skilfully arranged to suit the taste of the layman and the expert, the Kar-

DEANNA DURBIN, GOLDEN VOICED RADIO SINGER, IN UNIVERSAL'S "THREE SMART GIRLS"

At The Regal

The wisdom of the children shall be visited upon the father, even to his great consternation. That to twist the tail of a memorable quotation, is the theme of Universal's comedy drama, "Three Smart Girls" which opened at the Regal Theatre yesterday. Three daughters, learning that their millionaire father is about to slip into the matrimonial net of a fortune hunting international beauty, hasten to save their parent from a foolish entanglement. The girls use desperate remedies to correct the situation and the unexpected results are highly amusing. They employ a foreign nobleman to win the money seeking beauty away from their father. One of the girls disappears in order to delay the wedding ceremony and finally the sweetheart of another sister tricks the gold grabbing damsel into boarding a steamer for Europe. The fun is swift, the dialogue brightly written and the action merrily paced, declare advance Press reports. Deanna Durbin, the new Radio discovery with the lovely soprano voice, makes her screen debut in "Three Smart Girls". Leading roles are played by Binnie Barnes, Alice Brady, Ray Milland and Charles Winniger, remembered for his role of Captain Andy in "Show Boat". Deanna Durbin's sisters in the picture are played by Nan Grey and Barbara Read. Other prominent players include Mischa Auer, John King, Lucille Watson, Nella Walker and Hobart Cavanaugh. Deanna Durbin sings three songs in "Three Smart Girls". The numbers are the classic "Il Bacio", "My Heart is Singing" and "Someone to Care For Me". Henry Koster directed the film from the screen play by Adele Comandini and Austen Parker.

nataki and the Hindustanis. We are also informed that Miss Amirbai Karnataki is also appearing in the picture. She is sure to enchant every one by the sweet appeal of her melodious music. Arrangements for back ground music are also being completed.

We are sure that with such talent and energy at their service, the first Canarese talking picture of the Karnatak Talkies, Ltd., is bound to be a huge success. We wish them every success and await its release.



"Three Smart Girls" at the Regal this week.



"Swing Time" with Ginger Rogers And Fred Astaire at the Capitol.

About Studios And Stars

"DAUGHTER-IN-LAW"

At The "Imperial"

Sagar Movietone's social "Daughter-in-Law", written by Sjt. K. M. Munshi, is being shown this week at the Imperial Cinema, Bombay.

That glamorous star, Sabitadevi, has given a splendid performance in the stellar role of Kaumudi, the heroine of the picture. The story has a thought-provoking theme, and cleverly manages to hold the attention of the audience right up to the end.

In an orthodox Hindu family, the daughter-in-law is always taken as a spy from her mother's family. Perhaps to drive home the fact that she is wife of the son of the family, every practice of human enslavement is enforced and the early life of the new-comer is made miserable and unenviable. Human life is ruled by sharp contrasts, as otherwise in the very wedlock of harmony, conflict would not be born. This is a pathetic tale of just another daughter-in-law who is tied to the grindstone of foolish customs. The Jagirdar of Chav-alpur is on death-bed but before dying he betrothed his son, Mahesh to Kaumudi, a beautiful playmate of childhood. Later on, when Mahesh wants to get married to Kaumudi the uncle of Mahesh who is now the Jagirdar feels outraged at the liberty of which is being taken by his nephew without consent. After numerous interesting episodes Mahesh and Kaumudi are at last married with the kind interference of Mahesh's maternal uncle called Mama. Mama was an old man of seventy and by himself provided a funny combination for virtue and frivolity and even at his old age believed in romance, its escapades and compromises.

After marriage, though Kaumudi became the wife of Mahesh, she also earned the doubtful honour of being the daughter-in-law in the ancient family of the Jagirdars and consequently she just becomes one more human piece in the whole family stripped of personality and individuality. Nilam, Mama's wife, who was grudgingly dealt by nature in the matter of looks, celebrated her injury by vomiting her bile on every young looking girl on all imaginable occasions. Kaumudi's life in this stern family of contrasts therefore becomes one unbearable episode in spite of the intense love for her husband. Ulti-

imately matters reach such crisis that when Mahesh was out on work to a distant place, Kaumudi falls ill and as a remedy, Nilam and the other old folks in the family suggest branding as a cure for the sickness. Just when the situation reaches a most pathetic climax, Mahesh steps in to take his wife with him, breaking down all the shackles of orthodoxy and its foolish traditions. "Daughter-in-Law" is a marvellous picture if one wants to see a vivid page from every day human life portrayed on the screen. To sing praises of Sabitadevi's brilliant performance will amount to painting the lily. Mr. Motilal as Mahesh gives a stoic portrayal of his character role and easily wins the admiration of all.



Kumari Khatun and Billimoria in "Flower Girl" at the West-End.

ALL INDIA PRABHAT DISTRIBUTORS' CONVENTION

(CONTRIBUTED).

The first All-India Prabhat distributors' convention was held at Prabhat Nagar, Poona, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of March 1937. Mr. V. Shantaram declared the Prabhat policy of not selling off the provincial rights of any Prabhat pictures in order to make the exhibitors' position sound by enabling them to secure Prabhat Pictures from one and the same Prabhat distributors.

It is also under consideration that Prabhat Pictures could be booked without any previous minimum guarantee from the exhibitors. Similarly Provincial conventions will be immediately called by the Prabhat distributors at centres like Bombay, Lahore and Delhi in which the substantial points arrived at in the Poona session

will be disclosed, as well as the co-operation with the Prabhat distributors and enable them to put before Prabhat the facts and figures of their position. The memorable decisions arrived at in this convention might shortly assume a wider form and lead to the cause of progress of the Indian Film Industry in general. All the delegates of the convention were pleased to see the smooth and disciplined working of the Prabhat Studio.

"TUKARAM"

"Tukaram", a Marathi production directed by Messrs. V. Damle and S. Fattekar is adding golden pages of the history of Prabhat. Wherever the picture is shown it is reaching the highest level of popularity and box office collections. In Bombay and Poona it has entered the 15th and 20th week respectively and is having packed houses. Even at Bangalore a non-Marathi station it has received an unexpected warm reception. All other stations like Akola, Nagpur and Dhulia are giving the same report.

"BEYOND THE HORIZON"

Prabhat's latest production "Beyond the Horizon" directed by K. Narayan Kale is successfully running at Lahore, Karachi, Delhi and some other stations. It will be shortly released at Bombay, Poona and other important stations. The first week of "Vaha" at Lahore was an event. The distributor in his telegram expressed "Vaha" rewriting box-office history.

"THE UNEXPECTED OR DUNIYA NA MANE"

Mr. V. Shantaram has started the shooting work of his first social "The Unexpected". Prabhat's first social is going to be quite original and different from all the pictures produced hitherto. Mr. Shantaram is taking extreme pains to bring out successfully his precious ideas. He is handling presentation of the story will be such as to sound the depths of the hearts of the public. Every still, every shot, every character from the picture will not only be original and effective but will prove the efforts of the Director to create a perfect Indian atmosphere. The routine of background and orchestra effects will be found to have no place in this picture. Instead of that—but wait—Mr. Bhole will be displeased with the publicity man if it is disclosed so soon. "The unexpected" will be a picture which every Indian will feel proud of. The names, Shanta Apte, Keshavrao Date, Vasantee, Mrs. Vimalabai Vasistha, Gouri, Master Chotu are enough to give the public the idea of the brilliant cast.



Kumaris Maya, Vimla, Madhurika featured in Bombay Talkies' "Prem Kahani" new release at the Opera.



Kumari Kajjan and Jai Merchant in "Nari Raj" at Wellington.

DEFEATED NOT DISGRACED

It is at moments such as these that people turn round and criticise the Selectors. Why was So-and-So included, and not So-and-So?

Speaking as the Chairman of the Test Match Selection Committee—and as one of those responsible for the choice of the present M. C. C. touring team—if asked whether the Selectors erred in carrying out their task, I should reply that that is a leading question and that if sitting as a Judge in Court, I might disallow it. I will, however, say this. Ever since cricket teams have been chosen, there has always been criticism of some of the selections. The only theme I have known to escape criticism was that led by A. E. Stoddart in 1897-8, which was described by all the experts here as "The Team of all the Talents."

That team lost four out of the five Test Matches in Australia.

Younger Batsmen Fail

One of the biggest disappointments of the present side is that, generally speaking, they have failed to live up to their batting reputations. Too much dependence had to be placed on Hammond, Leyland and Barnett. The latter was the only one among the younger batsmen to do himself justice. Hardstaff, until the final

DISAPPOINTED—BUT NOT DISHEARTENED. That, I suppose, sums up the feelings of the average English cricket enthusiast on realising that the M. C. C. team have failed to win back the Ashes, comments Mr. P. F. Warner in an interview to "Morning Post" correspondent on the 3rd March. It certainly represents my own reaction. This is not the time to start making excuses, or to try to explain away Australia's victory, but one may justifiably put forward a few observations on the tour as a whole, in an attempt to analyse the reasons which led to the Test Matches ending as they did.

THE FIRST—AND LAST—REASON, CLEARLY IS BRADMAN.

He is, beyond all questions, the world's greatest batsman. More than that, I would say, on a good wicket, he is superior to any batsman who ever lived—the illustrious W. G. Grace himself included. It was he, with his wonderful batting and—most important to remember—his colossal scores, who made all the difference between the two sides. What new superlatives can one apply to him? In the "Morning Post" as recently only as Monday of this week, I wrote: "In the Elysian Fields I can imagine our own champion tugging at his beard and muttering to himself: 'This boy looks better than I was.'"

I think he does look better.

Test, played much below his usual England form while Fagg, form all accounts, was often out un-luckily during the earlier part of the tour, and later was stricken by illness. When the team left England opinion was almost unanimous that the middle of the batting list would turn out to be strong, but the exact reverse proved to be the case. Ames for instance whose wicket-keeping as been simply magnificent, did not reproduce the batting form we have come to expect from so fine a player. It may be—how easy it is to be wise after the event!—that a mistake was made in not including in the side so experienced a cricketer as Sutcliffe. On the

other hand, there is a school of thought which would have preferred very young men like Gimblett, Compton, and Hutton to have been sent out.

Accidents And Illnesses

I do not suppose that any touring team has ever had to contend with so many accidents and illnesses as befell G. O. Allen's men. The mishap to R. W. S. Wyatt's arm was very unfortunate, and it was a cruel piece of luck that R. W. V. Robins, quite early in the tour, should break the third finger of his right hand, the one off which he spins the googly. This, in particular, was a grievous handicap. The great Spofforth, in 1886, broke a finger during a tour in England, and he was never quite the same bowler afterwards.

One point that does call for mention, I think, is that it has proved a most unusual season in Australia from the point of view of the weather. Seldom has there been so much rain. This may well have militated against certain batsmen striking their form in a country where the light and temperature are often so different from our own. As regards the no-limit system of Test Matches, I do not think the English side were handicapped by playing under these conditions. Remember that the hours of play are from 12 to 6 p.m.—only five hours' play daily. What does strike one at this distance from the scene of battle—and critics on the spot seem to bear it out—is that some of our batsmen did not on many occasions, play their normal, natural game.

In Australia, too, you cannot avoid a result by defeating the clock.

Our bowling and fielding have certainly been good. True, we lacked a good leg-spin hogler but then even Grimmett is not so effective in his own land as on English wickets which often flatter leg-break bowlers. I cannot see that the new l-b-w rule has helped Fleetwood-Smith, as some critics contend. It was O'Reilly who seemed to get most of these l-b-w decisions.

Then there is Hammond. Apart from his great innings of 231 not out, at Sydney in the second Test, the two innings he played on sticky wickets at Melbourne—and a sticky wicket at Melbourne is the most difficult in the world—won eulogies from all who saw them.

Allen's Big Job

G. O. Allen seems to have had a great many things to do, apart from captaincy of the side, which in itself is a big enough job. It is to be hoped that some alleviation of the speeches and other social entertainment devolving upon the leader of a touring team may, in the future, be permitted. Mr. Allen, who captained his men admirably, has himself paid tribute to the wonderful kindness and

hospitality which he and that team encountered everywhere.

The luck of the toss? Well, this time Australia won it on three occasions to our two. Yet, before this present Test series began, there was only the difference of one toss in the hundred odd Test matches which have been played. Failure of our opening batsmen? In the past we have been exceptionally lucky in our first wicket players—Hobbs and Rhodes, Hobbs and Sutcliffe; you cannot hope to discover cricketers of their calibre every day.

Now for the future. The Australians are due to visit us in 1938, and it behoves us to do all we can, with the material at our disposal, to unearth more Hammonds, Leylands, and Barnetts. This country is full of good cricketers, but under the present system it is not always easy to pick out the best men for an international eleven; that is why I would urge the inclusion in our fixture lists of more representative matches. I fail to see that there is anything discouraging to English cricket about the result of the present tour. The teams were very equal—apart from Don Bradman, and all England will congratulate him on his wonderful share in helping his men to retain the Ashes. He is a grand fieldsmen, and has shown himself a first-rate captain.

Disappointed we may be. But, after all, we couldn't have lost by a smaller margin than three matches to two?

RECORD PRIZE MONEY FOR SHOOT

£12,000—£2,000 more than the greatest prize money, ever awarded at Bisley—is the amount which will be offered at National Rifle Club contest, one of the 22 big events which will mark the celebrations of Australia's 150th birthday in 1938. Contestants and spectators for this and other events will be coming from all over the world, says Austral News. Another feature of the celebrations is to be the planting of 500,000 commemorative trees.

YOUR LUCK

YOUR LIFE READING



Your life reading, daily or weekly will be sent by us touching all the events in your life, health, profession, finance, friendship, love, journeys short and long, luck, marriage or auspicious events, unexpected profit or loss, litigation, favourable period, fortunate days, lucky number and colour, and other significant events in detail. The Hanuman Jothisha Ashram, to-day occupies the foremost rank in the Astrological field in foretelling the future according to the strict rule of the science.

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NO MENTAL RESERVATION IN OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

Mahatmaji Terms It As Downright Honest Resolution, But Says It Must Be Read As An Indivisible Whole

NEW DELHI, March 19.

It is understood that when the Congress Working Committee re-assembles on March 21 it will consider the instructions to be issued to Congress Party leaders in the Provincial Assemblies. Among the instructions will be one to ask the Chief Minister of each province to see that he introduces a measure to reduce the land tax by at least 25 per cent. and effect a progressive increase in the tax on income from land. It is believed this will be the first item on the programme of Congress Ministers in all provinces where they form Ministries.

Congress Party leaders will also be instructed to ask the Governors to nominate to Upper Houses

only such persons as are approved by them.

GANDHIJI INTERVIEWED.

The Associated Press to-day sought an interpretation from Mahatma Gandhi of the much-discussed resolution now passed by the All-India Congress Committee, but Gandhiji maintained that this was not now within his province. Being now aloof from the day-to-day activities of the Congress, it was not for him to forecast how the resolution would work out in the actualities of provincial politics. His interest at present was confined to that of tendering advice and assisting in drafting.

In reply to a question as to whether there was any subtle intention to use the resolution in such a

Political Conferences In Every District

Punjab Programme To Strengthen Congress

SHEIKHUPURA, March 20.

In pursuance of the decision of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee to establish a network of Congress Committees to enrol 20,000 new members, it has been decided to hold political conference in every district. The first

of such conference is going to be held at Shahkot in this district on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant.

Sardar Taja Singh has been elected President of the conference. Several prominent Congress workers are expected to attend the conference, which will discuss questions of direct interest to the zemindars of this district.—United Press.

way as virtually to make office acceptance impossible, Gandhiji replied at once animatedly and with emphasis: "The resolution is a down-right honest resolution without the slightest mental reservation, but it must be read as an indivisible whole."

"If the Governors want Congressmen to take office," proceeded Gandhiji, "I am able to see nothing in the resolution to make it even awkward for them to give the

fullest satisfaction to the Congress leaders in their respective provinces—this is of course, within the very limited sphere in which the provincial Governors have discretion—and the resolution has asked for nothing more."

Beyond this Gandhiji refused to go, affirming once again that the details of working, once office had been accepted, was a matter for those in charge of the daily activities of the Congress.—A.P.

KIDNAPPING CASES IN BANNU

PESHAWAR, March 20.

A message from Bannu states that yesterday afternoon a gang of about 20 men clad in khaki raided Lakki Bazar, Bannu District, and kidnapped four persons. The same gang later attempted to kidnap a man from Bakhtmal Ahmadzai. They were successfully resisted, and left one man dead. Last night also another gang raided Bharat, near Bannu, and kidnapped one man.

No further details are at present available. Lakki lies to the south of Bannu, about sixteen miles from the administrative border.—A.P.

Amritsar Municipality Stultifies Itself

AMRITSAR, March 20.

After a heated discussion, the Amritsar Municipality adopted the following resolution moved by Mr. G. R. Sethi by 14 votes to 11.

"In order to celebrate the inauguration of the new Constitution which gives complete provincial autonomy and is a great step forward, April 1st when the new Constitution comes into force, will be observed as a holiday in Municipal offices and schools."

A resolution, urging the Committee to observe hartal on April 1st in pursuance of the Congress decision, as a protest against the new Constitution, was defeated by 14 votes to 10.—A.P.

SECOND Glorious Week

The marvellous phantasy of the modern times if women, ruled....

TOLLYWOOD'S

NARI RAJ

OR MISS CALCUTTA

Starring:—

KAJJAN

Screens most lovable hero

JAL MERCHANT

Score a Hit

WELLINGTON

TALKIES, DHOBI TALAO.

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45

Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30

Coming—

"VASANT-PRAKHA"



Lord and Lady Bessborough (seated to the right and left of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, in the centre) at the Mayoral Luncheon in Corporation Hall on Friday afternoon.



A noteworthy view snapped at the occasion of the Iran Consul's Party on Reza Shah's birthday.

Saturday's Racing At Mahaluxmi

FAVOURITES IN THE BACK- GROUND

Alec Higgins And V. V. Powar Saddle "Doubles"

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

With a long campaign approaching its appointed end it was not surprising that a small crowd attended the racing at Mahaluxmi yesterday. And perhaps it was just as well that people stayed away for the results in the main did not favour backers. The best a favourite could do was to share a dead-heat with an unconsidered outsider when Ajwad, bracketed with the better-backed Subah, shared honours with Starlight in the Second Dealers' Plate.

The honours of the afternoon went to Alec Higgins who won the Queensberry Handicap with the Rajah of Parlakimedi's Desert Hero and the Good-bye Plate with the Calcutta owned Grianeog.

V. V. Powar, the Kolhapur trainer, could also point to a good day's work done for he saddled Silver Dome—winner of the Kut Plate and Greek Gem who scored narrowly in the Futurity Plate.

Evans and Marrable shared riding honours both steering a double, apiece.

Short heads separated the first three home in the Queensberry Handicap. Desert Hero without any previous form to commend him only just kept his head in front of Mythical Monk who was late on the scene with Shell Out. The winner could not have been fancied by his connections for he returned a dividend of Rs. 396.

SELLER'S SMART PERFORMANCE

For a horse who recently figured in a modest "Seller" Morfair put up a smart performance when winning the Brocklesby Stakes with 9st. 5lb. in the saddle. The Son of Morvich made a start to finish affair of it and is obviously a smarter horse than he is given credit for. The place-getters were Manana and Beau Barton and among the beaten were such well backed customers as Horoscope, Who's Who and King of France.

Backers voted solidly for Rough Sea in the Good-bye Plate, but the unexpected happened and the favourite was unplaced. Victory belonged to Grianeog who made all his own running and easily stayed the late challenge of Jelal Shah by a length. Assault-at-Arms ran with notable stoutness and finished third.

Very capably handled by Evans, Mr. A. Svamvur's Heritance won the Stayers' Plate with some degree of comfort from the very well backed Sherwood who shaped like a winner until close home. Ring-send was "in the money" but only a vigorous riding effort saw him save his placing.

The Kolhapur livery had a turn when Greek Gem landed the odds in the Futurity Plate. A sparkling late run brought this useful grey into prominence when it seemed likely that the ungenerous Coeur Brule would score. Mademoiselle Eileen also finished ahead of the Baroda owned gelding who was fast turning it up at the end.

In a thrilling struggle for the Second Dealers' Plate, Ajwad and Starlight passed the post so closely locked together that a dead-heat was the correct verdict. Subah held the beaten others.

SUCCESS REPEATED

Mujbil Hamid now owned by Mr. P. B. Avasia repeated a recent success on taking Division I.

of the Panhala Plate. Taj-al-Farat scored narrowly at the expense of Fata Kashop in the other division.

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's useful stayer Orient was returned the winner of the Final Plate. With Hugh McQuade, doing the mount the grey had every assistance from the saddle and was not unduly exerted to beat Lookman.

THE KUT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Maidens Arabs, landed on or after 1st July, 1936, direct from the country of foaling.

W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SILVER DOME, 8-10, Obaid

Mr. J. H. Sorabjee's EED, 9-1, Jabbar

Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's MAJID PASHA, 8-11 (carr. 8-12) C Hoyt

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Hadwan, 8-10, Evans

Not Run:—Dhiyab, Salim al Iraq, Legion and Ghazuwan Pasha.

Won by 2 lengths, head, 2-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 23-4/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 74 for win and Rs. 33, Rs. 71 and Rs. 17 for places.

Favourite: Al Muttanna. Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE PANHALA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. K. T. Sampat's TAJ AL FARAT, (cd. 8-0), 7-11, Burn

Mr. F. H. Mehta's FATA KASHAF, 8-2, Selby

Mr. P. B. Avasia's KANANAH, 8-11, Evans

Mr. Sulleman Obaid's Rolls Royce 7-9, H. McQuade

All ran.

Won by short head, 3 lengths, and neck.

Time: 1 minute, 37 1/5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 92 for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 19, and Rs. 22 for places.

Favourite Gani 8-12, Fata Kashaf 8-2.

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE PANHALA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID, 9-0, Evans

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GAY LIFE, 9-4, Britt

Mr. Kay's HARIA, 8-10, Brace

Mr. D. Rupchand's Grey King 8-1, Jabbar

All ran.

Won by short head, short head, and 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 38 2/5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 52 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 23, and Rs. 17 for places.

Favourite Gay Life 9-4 and Fad-dak 8-7.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's ORIENT 7-13, H. McQuade

Mr. Abdul Mohsin Ahmed's LOOKMAN 8-10, Selby

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ACE OF HEARTS 8-7 (cd. 8-8), Obaid

Mr. M. D. Petit's Jewan 9-0, Marrable

All ran.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths and 1 length.

Time: 2mins. 57-3/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 54 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 45 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by M. Hoyt.

THE STAYERS PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II, III and IV.

Mr. A. Svamvur's HERITANCE 7-9 (cd. 7-11), Evans

Mr. J. E. Malone's SHERWOOD 7-12 (cd. 8-0), Burn

Sir Walter Craddock and Sir William Lamond's RINGSEND 8-9, Marrable

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpila's Mr. Pip 8-6, Selby

All ran.

Won by 1/2 length, 1-1/2 lengths, and head.

Time: 2mins. 37-3/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 137 for win; Rs. 32, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE SECOND DEALER'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

For Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1936, direct from the Country of foaling. W. A. reduced 10 lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener, 14 lbs. Arabs in Class I, to carry 7 lbs. in addition to the above penalties.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's AJWAD 9-1, Marrable

Dead-heated with Mr. Sion F. Nessim's STARLIGHT 8-4, S. Jones

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's SUBAH 8-4, W. Sibbritt

Mr. Kashkul Sulleman's Wafi Hamid 8-4, Simmons

Not run:—Mujbil Hamid.

Dead-heat, 1 length and 1-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 54secs.

First tote paid Rs. 15 on Ajwad and Rs. 135 on Starlight for win; Rs. 46, Rs. 59 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winners trained by C. Jennings and Mr. Sion F. Nessim.

THE FUTURITY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GREEN GEM 8-0, Britt

Mr. H. Romer's MADEMOISELLE EILEEN 7-0 (cd. 7-6), J. O'Neale

H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda's COEUR BRULE 8-11, Selby

Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure 8-13, F. Black

Not run:—Saint Amour 8-3, Poor Marten 7-4 and Criticos 7-4.

Won by head, short-head and head.

Time: 1min. 40-2/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 86 for win; Rs. 46, Rs. 35 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.—Distance—7 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's DESERT HERO 7-7, Light-foot

..... 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpila's MYTHICAL MONK 8-6, Selby

Mrs. C. H. Northmore's SHELL OUT 8-13, F. Black

Mrs. M. Clarke's Gipsy Jack 9-0, C. Hoyt

Not run:—Sarason 9-0.

First tote paid Rs. 396 for win; Rs. 102, Rs. 21 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES.—Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpila's MORFAIR 9-5, Selby

Mr. T. G. Khattau's MANANNA 7-8 (cd. 7-10), F. Black

Messrs. R. P. Ebrahim and J. E. Malone's BEAU BARTON 7-10, J. O'Neale

Mrs. A. Svamvur's Who's Who 8-7, Evans

Not run: Tatyoon 9-4, Havana II 7-13.

First tote paid Rs. 122 for win; Rs. 39, Rs. 43 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winned trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Messrs. N. D. Bagree and Edgar's GRIANEAG 8-7, Marrable

Mr. Kelso's JELAL SHAH 8-7, Burn

H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's ASSAULT-AT-ARMS 9-2, Brace

Major-General Nawab Khusrung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's Rigoletta 8-9, Evans

Not run:—Flinty 9-4, Coolart 9-0, Lyon's Mail 9-0, Perseverance 7-9 and Essex Lad 7-4.

First tote paid Rs. 73 for win; Rs. 30, Rs. 78 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR CORONATION

Sardar Shahwali Khan In Bombay

His Royal Highness Sardar Shahwali Khan, Ghazi, Prince Assadulla Khan and His Excellency Abdul Samad Khan, Afghan Minister in Italy, will represent the Afghan Government at the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in England.

Sardar Shahwali Khan Ghazi, "the Conqueror of Kabul," and Afghan Minister in Paris, was accorded a rousing reception on his arrival in Bombay, on Saturday morning, from Afghanistan by the Frontier Mail. He was accompanied by Aqai Selah-ud-Din Khan Saljoogi, Consul-General for Afghanistan.

His Royal Highness was received at Bombay Central by an A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay.

A large number of Afghan subjects resident in Bombay greeted His Royal Highness at the station.

His Royal Highness motored to the Taj Mahal Hotel where he will stay till March 25, when he will sail for Paris.

JAMSHEDI NOWROZE GATHERING

A Jamshedi Nowroze gathering of Zoroastrians will be held, under the auspices of the Tardeo Jarthoshti Mandal, at the Batliwala Agiari, Tardeo Road, at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday), when there will be Jashan ceremony, lectures and music appropriate to the occasion. Light refreshments will be served. The gathering is open to all Zoroastrians.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Important Fixtures During The Week

The following are the fixtures for the week ending 27th March in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament:

TUESDAY, 23rd March.

4-15 p.m. Military Engineering Services Club "B" vs. Young Sports to be played at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

5-30 p.m. Customs "B" vs. Cathedral High School; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

4-15 p.m. Khatau Sports Club vs. Bombay Port Trust S.C.; Cooperage.

5-30 p.m. Y.M.C.A. "B" vs. B.E.S.T. Sports Club; Cooperage.

WEDNESDAY, 24th March:

4-15 p.m. Bhimraj Sporting Club vs. Christ Church Old Boys; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

5-30 p.m. Lusitanians "B" vs. Indo Portuguese Association; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

4-15 p.m. Y.M.C.A. "A" vs. Argas Sporting Club; Cooperage.

5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. Bombay Telephone S.C.; Cooperage.

THURSDAY, 25th MARCH:

4-15 p.m. Parsi Cyclists S.C. vs. Transit Section; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Cosmopolitan Social Club; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

4-15 p.m. Military Engineering S.C. "B" or Young Sports vs. Y.M.C.A. "B" or BEST Sports Club; Cooperage.

5-30 p.m. Military Engineering S.C. "A" vs. City Armed Police; Cooperage.

SATURDAY, 27th MARCH:

4-15 p.m. Cathedral Old Boys vs. 1st Bn: B. B. and C. I. Railway Regt.; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

5-30 p.m. "Times of India" H. C. vs. Vincent Club; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

4-15 p.m. Military Engineering Services Club "A" or City Armed Police vs. Customs "B" or Cathedral High School; Cooperage.

5-30 p.m. 1st Bn; Cheshire Regiment vs. Bombay Gymkhana or Bombay Telephone S.C.; Cooperage.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

Gymkhana Ladies Beat Proctor Team

A fairly large number of spectators turned up at the Association ground on Saturday evening when Bombay's two leading women's hockey teams, the Bombay Gymkhana ladies and the Proctor ladies met, in the Women's Hockey League Tournament.

The run of play gave proof of the fact that both the teams were equally balanced and the exchanges were evenly shared.

The only goal of the match was scored by Mrs. Lloyd, Bombay Gymkhana's centre forward. The Proctor ladies got a chance towards the end, when their right wing, after running down the field, sent in a well-timed pass to Coultrip, Proctor's inside-right. The latter had a good shot but unfortunately it came right on the goalie's pads.

The final whistle found the Bombay Gymkhana ladies winners by only one goal.

RESULT
BOMBAY GYMKHANA LADIES 1 goal
PROCTOR LADIES Nil

The Teams:—
BOMBAY GYMKHANA LADIES:



Syt. Dilip
in "Lure
of Gold"
coming to
West-End
(Ranjit)

Sabita Devi and Motilal in "Kulva-dhu" Sagar Social at Imperial



DR. DHALLA'S LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha Dr. Dastur Dhall will deliver two public lectures in Gujarati to-day at 6 p.m. at Banaji Fire Temple (Karel wadi) on "Navroz Message to the Parsi Community" Dr. Dadiba Saher will preside.

(2) To-morrow at 6-15 P. M. (S. T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on "Religious conceptions vary in belief and practice."

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastur Noshervan Kekobad will preside.

.....Hoyle; Chew, Wright; Bartley, Palmer, Parry; Dowling, B. Scarlett, Lloyd, Weaver and P. Scarlett.

PROCTOR LADIES: — Brown; I. Rodericks, Blunt, Morgan, O. Rodericks, Demello; Cockman, Coultrip, Willis, D. Morgan and L. Maine.

SUNDAY'S MATCH AT 5-30 P.M.
Vincent Club vs. Bombay City.

BALAK EDUCATION SOCIETY

The Opening ceremony of the New Premises of the Balakmandir and High School will be performed by Sir Ishwardas Laxmidas Kt. J. P. to-day at 6 p.m. and the Social Gathering of the Children of the School will be held to-morrow at the premises of the mandir, Matunga at 6 p.m. And Rao Bahadur Maneklal Lallobhai will preside.

MARATHA VILLAGE SEVA SANGH

A public meeting under the auspices of the above sangh will be held under the presidentship of Sjt. Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam to-day at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) when prominent members of the community will speak on social and economic regeneration of the community. The meeting will be held opposite Bara Chawls Meyer Sassoon Mills, Tulsi, Pipe Road, Lower Parel.

NEW ZEALAND ALL OUT FOR 157 RUNS

M. C. C. Score 250 For 8 In 2nd Innings: Wyatt's Fine Century

CHRISTCHURCH

(New Zealand), March 20. In their match against the M. C. C. the Combined Canterbury and Otago Team were all out for 157 runs.

OTAGO TEAM (First Innings)

Uttley, c Fishlock, b Copson	21
Kerr, c Voce, b Copson	18
Hadlee, run out	48
Cromb, c Farnes, b Copson	0
Page, c Worthington, b Farnes	16
O'Brien, b Voce	19
Roberts, b Hammond	0
Mills, l.b.w., b Hammond	4
Dunning, b Hammond	4
Mulcock (not out)	2
Extras	16

Total 157

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	13	2	37	1
Copson	14	5	26	3
Voce	14	2	43	2
Sims	9	1	29	0
Ames	2	1	2	0
Hammond	6	3	4	3

Fall of wickets: 1 for 46; 2 for 47; 3 for 47; 4 for 79; 5 for 125; 6 for 125; 7 for 130; 8 for 136; 9 for 154; and 10 for 157.

At the close of the play, M.C.C. had made 250 for eight wickets in their second innings (Wyatt 100).

M. C. C. (2nd Innings).

Wyatt, c Dunning, b Mulcock	100
Worthington, c Page, b Elmes	79
Hammond, c Mulcock, b Page	15
Leyland, c and b Page	1
Ames, c Uttley, b Roberts	25
Sims, c O'Brien, b Roberts	0
Fishlock, c Mills, b Mulcock	5
Duckworth, c Roberts, b Dunning	2
Voce (not out)	3
Extras	20

Total (for 8 wks.) 250

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.

Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal. (B.B.)

GONORRHOEA

"NIRMALEENE" Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pain, Leucorrhoea, Seminal Discharges and all Urinary Diseases of both sex radically and permanently. If not price refunded. Price Rs. 3. Postage extra. Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Pungal. (B.C.)



NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS UP Silver Easy But Wheat Steady

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.
N. Y. COTTON VERY STEADY.
New York cotton was easy at first but it gradually advanced on trade buying and closed very steady.
SILVER EASY.
London gold was unchanged but silver was easy.
WHEAT STEADY.
Wheat was steady at Chicago but easy at Liverpool. Rubber was quiet.
WALL STREET IRREGULAR.
The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day Wall Street was irregular.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1937	
New York, March 20.	
Previous closing	13.90
To-day's opening	13.85
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	13.95
Difference	plus 05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1937	
Liverpool, March 20.	
Previous closing	7.70
To-day's opening	7.61
Difference	—09
To-day's closing	7.61
Difference	—09

BROACH EXPECTATION
April May Rs. 244

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 20.
Cotton showed some easiness following weaker Liverpool advices with the sentiment rather reactionary after the recent rapid rise but the underlying sentiment continued better on improved technical situation.
Trading in May commenced at 13.35 i.e. 5 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and local and foreign selling but subsequently trade buying and covering appeared with May gradually rising and closing at 13.95 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 20.
The following were the opening ranges:—
May (13.96/13.95) 13.89/13.85
July (13.82/13.80) 13.80/13.77
October (13.28/13.24) 13.19/13.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 20.
The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—
American March (7.68) 7.57
American May (7.74) 7.61
Egyptian March (11.75) 11.41
Egyptian May (12.05) 11.71

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 20.
Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 241 and Rs. 246 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 245/4.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 20.
The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA	
Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2	
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2	
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2	
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3	

JUTE
New Crop March April (£19 3/8 value) £19 11/16 sellers.
Dunlop March (£23 sellers) £23 sellers
Lightning March (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

RUBBER
Spot (12 1/2 buyers) £12 3/16 buyers
Forward April June (12 1/2 paid and buyers) 12 1/4

LINSEED
Castorseed Bombay March April (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata March (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£15 3/8 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 20.
Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.36 1/2. The market was steady on scattered commission house buying influenced by better outside cables.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	
New York, March 20.	
Previous closing	4.88 17/32
To-day's opening	4.88 15/32
To-day's closing	4.88 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	
London, March 20.	
Previous closing	4.88 19/32
To-day's opening	4.88 45
To-day's closing	4.88 47

FRANC RATE	
London, March 20.	
Previous closing	106.12
To-day's opening	106.40
To-day's closing	106.39
Difference	—03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 20.
London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.88.45 and then rose to 4.88.50 subsequently easing to 4.88.47 on lack of adequate support.
Franc opened at 106.40 and then moved up to 106.42 with a steady tendency and closed at 106.39.

CROSS RATES	
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8	
Paris on Bombay (8.032) 8.032	
New York on Bombay (36.92) 36-92	
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/4) 0.91 3/4	
London on Milan (92.82) 92.80	
London on Shanghai (1-2 21/32) 1-2 21/32	
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2	

DISCOUNTS	
3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16	
to 9/16 per cent	
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16	
to 5/8 per cent	
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8	
to 11/16 per cent	

LONDON METALS	
To-day's opening rates were as follows:—	
Tin (£297 buyers £298 sellers. Easy.) closed.	
Lead (£33 sellers. Steady) closed.	
Electrolytic Copper (£77 to £79) closed.	
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed.	

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 20.
The following cable information was received here from London to-night.
"China and Speculators sold. India bought. Business small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 20.	
Previous To-day's closing	
Spot	20 3/4d. 20 9/16d.
Forward	20 3/4d. 20 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 20.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-4 1/2) £7-2-4 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 20.
Liverpool wheat opened easy with May at 111 1/8 and July 112 5/8. Prices declined on lack of support and lower outside cables but the undertone kept steady on better statistical position.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)
Delivery May 1937

Bombay, March 20.	
Rs. a. p.	
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 1 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 1 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 0 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 1 0

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 20.
The 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper closed at Rs. 93-11-0 at 2-0 p.m.
Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

Rs. a. p.	
Opening	94 2 0
Highest	94 2 0
Lowest	93 10 0
Closing	93 11 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 20.
The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 20.	
10-0 p.m.	
Rs. a. p.	
Silver ready	53 3 0
Silver 1st settlement	50 14 0
Silver 2nd settlement	51 1 0
Gold ready	35 3 6
Gold 1st settlement	35 3 6
Gold 2nd settlement	35 3 6
Sovereigns	22 6 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 20.	
Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	5 11 0
Wheat September	5 10 9
Linseed May	8 1 3
Linseed September	8 5 3

The tone was steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 20.
Liverpool Wheat March closed at 110 1/8 as against the previous closing at 110 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 20.
The following were to-day's opening rates.
General Motors (dol 62 1/2) dol 62 5/8
N. Copper Mining (dol 65 1/2) dol 63 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 116 1/2) dol 116 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 147 1/2) unquoted.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Fair Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, March 20.
Jutes ruled steady and unchanged and moderate turnover was put through. In coals fair business recorded at gradually hardening prices. Teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous engineering were in strong demand, while others were more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:
Government securities:—Three and a half per cent G. P. 93/10; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 105/3 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 110/13 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 108/8 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 118/8 small lot.
Bank:—Imperial fully paid 1510; Reserve Bank 128.
Cottons:—Dunbar ordy 173; E. D. Sassoon defd 1; Kesoram 8/10.
Coals:—Bengal 326 small lot; Burakur 18 small lot; Central Kurkend 8/2; Churulia 2/7; Deoli 7; Lakurka 7/8; New Manbhoom 50; Nazira 11/2; South Karanpura 8/8; Standard 34/2 small lot; Talcher 3/3.
Jutes:—Anglo India 402; Barnagore 147; Belvedere 399; Chitavalsah 20/4; Delta 400; Hukumchand ordy 11/9; do pref 111; Kinnison 648; Northbrook 43 small lot; Clive 27; Howrah 55; India 374 small lots; Kamarhatty 546; Lawrence 425 small lot; Reliance 74.
Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 15/12; Consolidated tin 10/2; Indian copper 5/3; Rhodesia copper 4/15; Bhagalpore electric 9/12; British India electric 12/4; Indian steel and wire products defd 515; do ordy 598; Hukumchand electric and steel 15 small lot Indian iron and steel 59/8; National iron and steel 2/4 premium; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 86; British India corpn. ordy 4/15 cum div; Britannia biscuits 10/2; Indian wood products 30/10; Publicity Society 8/4; British Burma petrol 7/13; India paper pulp 176 small lot; Humayan property defd 3/9; Midnapore zemindary 112/8.
Rubbers:—Dorelli 2.55 cts; Digwarrah 21; Pajam 2.75 cts; Sungei Ramal 2.00; Tapah 28.87 1/2 cts; India General Navigation 139.
Sugars:—Buland 11/14; Carew and Co. 17/14.
Teas:—Birpara 294; Banarhat 302; Hasimara 48/10; New Samanbagh 32/8; Rutema 13/12.—A. P.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Conditions Favour Borrowers

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 20.
MONEY MARKET:—Loanable capital has been seeking employment continues to favour borrowers but with prospects of the end of the quarter creating increased demand it would not be surprising to see some contraction in credit. If this materialises it would be welcomed by discount brokers who presently have been encountering keen competition for weekly issue of treasury bills.
Commodities were quiet apart from wheat which was firm on possible restriction of Argentine shipments. Wall Street was irregular.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, March 20.

Closing quotations:—
Sind cotton March 24/14, May 24/8 1/2
Punjab March 20/5, May 20/6
Desi American March 25/7 3/4, May 25/9 3/4 dull.
Wheat March 32/8 1/2, July 30/13 steady
Teria March 41, May 41/4, July 41/5 1/2
Gram July 21/12 3/4
Cottonseed March 17/5, May 17/1 1/2, July 18/1 1/2.

GAS DISASTER IN AMERICA

29 Negroes Dead: All Europeans Saved

JOHANNESBURG, March 20.
Forty natives are believed to be dead and 33 missing as the result of the gassing accident in Simmerjack mine, Germiston, in which 40 Europeans and 250 natives were gassed.
All the Europeans have recovered.
A later message says: The official deathroll is given at 29 natives while 26 are still not accounted for. 29 Europeans and 50 natives are in hospital.—Reuter.

MRS. MOODY FOR TENNIS FILMS?

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.
Mrs. Wills-Moody is understood to be considering offers from the promoters of the Perry-Vines tour.
Her husband confirmed that if Mrs. Moody signs up with Twentieth Century Fox, the contract would be for a series of short tennis films which would necessitate her retirement from amateur ranks.—Reuter.

INCREASED GRANT FOR JAPANESE NAVY

TOKIO, March 19.
The Cabinet submitted to the Diet Supplementary estimates bill for 58,197,000 yen making the total of next year's budget 2,872,134,000.
The Supplementary Estimates include a small additional amount for the Navy. The total means that the Hirota Budget which caused parliamentary storm earlier in the year has been cut by 166,447,000 yen but the total is still 560,617,000 above the present working budget.—Reuter.

Curfew Order Removed

JERUSALEM, March 19.
The curfew order proclaimed yesterday has been removed.—Reuter.

BRITISH ADMIRAL DEAD

LONDON, March 20.
The death has occurred of Admiral Henry Edgar Grace.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 20
Following a sharp decline of 23 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 242 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 242 1/2 under scattered buying.

Recent liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market and Indo-Japanese agreement may be concluded now. This may induce more enquiry and prices may improve in the near future but unless America improves we think it advisable to watch developments.

Later on prices declined on increased selling influenced by big drop in steel shares. Liverpool was 6 points down and prices in the local market after declining to Rs. 239 improved on scattered covering. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	240	8	0
Broach J/A	246	4	6
Oomra March	229	8	0
Oomra May	227	0	0
Oomra July	227	8	0
Bengal March	192	0	0
Bengal May	192	8	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 20
Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d to £7-2 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 106.42 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.88 17/32. London silver prices declined 1/8 d. to 20 3/4d. There was small support. There was little speculation and Chinese selling. The market was quiet. New York silver prices declined 3/8 cent to 45 1/4 cents. Montreal silver prices were 22 to 50 points lower. Shanghai T on London was quoted 1-2 5/8. The local market was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover.

GOLD			
Ready	35	4	0
Fagan	35	4	0
Chaitra	35	3	10 1/2

SILVER			
Ready	53	4	0
Fagan	51	1	0
Chaitra	51	3	6

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

B. C. RATES—			
T T D D	1/6	1	1/16
LONDON—			
Banks selling T T D D	1/6	3	3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6	5	3/32
Banks buying D D	1/6	3	1/16
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6	7	3/32
NEW YORK			
B C Rate T T	274	1	8
Banks selling T T	272	1	8
Banks buying T T	270		
PARIS—			
Banks selling T T	798		
Banks buying T T	813		
JAPAN—			
Banks selling T T (1/8 lower from May)	77	1	2
Banks buying T T	76	3	4
AMSTERDAM—			
Banks selling D D	67	1	8
JAVA—			
Banks selling D D	66	3	4
HONGKONG—			
Banks selling D D	83	3	8
SHANGHAI—			
Banks selling D D	81	5	8
SINGAPORE—			
Banks selling D D	156	1	4
BERLIN—			
Banks selling D D	90	1	2
CROSS RATE—			
New York London	4.88	1	2
19th instant			
Japan London—	1/2	1	3/32
20th instant			
Java London—	8.88	3	4
20th instant			
Hongkong, London—	1/3		
20th instant			
Shanghai London—	1/2	5	8
20th instant			
London, Paris	106.42		
19th instant			
London Belgium	29.00	3	4
19th instant			
London Switzerland	21.45	1	2
19th instant			
London Berlin	12.15		
19th instant			
London Stockholm	19.33	1	2
19th instant			
London New York	4.88	19	3/32
19th instant			
London Amsterdam	8.93	1	4
19th instant			
London Italy	92.32		
19th instant			
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet		
Go			
18th instant	£7-2 1/2		
19th instant	£7-2 1/2		
Silver London Ready	20	7	8
18th instant	20	3	4
19th instant			
Silver London Forward	20	7	8
18th instant	25	3	4
19th instant			
Silver New York Ready	45		
18th instant	45		
19th instant			
London Discounts 3 months	9/16	p.c.	
18th instant			

Sensational Collapse In Steels

Extensive Unloading By Professionals

MARKET NERVOUS AND UNSETTLED

Bombay, March 20.
The local Share Bazar was weak to-day on extensive professional unloading.

A hint of the impending collapse was given in these columns. The market was overbought and the existence of weak long interest at the top of the market indicated a dangerous state of affairs.

Outsiders being influenced by vague rumours of material rise in Steel shares, kept on buying without any due consideration.

Professional bulls had spread a wide net by forcing up prices.

The rise in expectation even after the Morison Committee report was uncalled for and there was no justification. The Enquiry Committee report definitely aims at restricting speculation and all recommendation when put in action will leave the market on a sounder and healthy state.

BULLS SCENT DANGER

Professional Bulls who had extensive long interest scented the danger and as we said like a gambler's last throw raised prices by leaps and bounds. This was a direct invitation to outsiders to relieve professionals of some of their heavy burden.

The market was going up with unbounded bullish enthusiasm but the Governor's warning had a wholesome effect.

Professionals made a show of defiance, but as a matter of fact, the rallies were engineered to unload on rising market.

Finding that the market was fed to its full capacity, there came a sudden and straight supply of offerings which were found too heavy to be absorbed. Weak holders became nervous and the market became unsettled on persistent unloading.

Prices registered sensational declines in all directions. Absence of short interest was felt all long and prices had no other course but to seek low levels to find buyers.

The professionals will keep on playing their game in due earnestness till they achieve their objects.

LEAVE MARKET ALONE

After a drastic decline, there may be temporary rallies which will be too difficult to be maintained. We believe the market needs great caution at present and think it safe to leave it alone.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 20.			
Rs. as.			
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 14)	312	8	
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	945	0	
100 CENTURY	210	0	
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	312	8	
100 COLABA (Nil)	150	0	
100 Coorla	107	8	
250 David	75	0	
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	400	0	
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	12	3
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	149	0	
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	223	0	
100 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,725	0	
100 Indore	55	0	
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0	
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	301	4	
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	675	0	
50 Madras United	11	0	
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,120	0	
250 Model	71	4	
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110	0	
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	217	8	
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	55	8	
100 Phoenix (10)	412	8	
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	62	8	
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2,500	0	
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	87	8	
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	252	8	
100 Swan (nil)	99	0	
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	147	0	
100 Western	805	0	

BANKS.			
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	110	0	
25-50 Central (As 12)	34	12	
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,497	8	
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	370	0	
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	135	0	
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	130	0	
5 Union (As. 4)	5	12	

CEMENTS			
100 Associated	186	0	
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	44	8	

19th instant	9/16	p.c.	
London Discounts 6 months	11/16	p.c.	
18th instant	11/16	p.c.	
19th instant	3	p.c.	
Reserve Bank Rate	2	p.c.	
Bank of England Rate			
Money:—			
Call	1/2	p.c.	
3 Months	1 1/4	p.c.	
6 Months	1 1/4	p.c.	
Tone:—Easy.			

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 20			
Century (226/4)	215	217	213
218 210			
Bombay Dyeing (1045)	1010	1020	1010
1017 1002 1020 985 967 975 950 945			
Kohinoor (322/8)	305	311	305
308 302 361			
Central India (341/4)	325	330	326
328			
307 312			
New Great (243/12)	235	225	221
217			
Simplex (94/6)	91	89	87
Swadeshi (270)	262	260	252
Bundi (45/8)	45	45/8	44/8
I Cement (602/8)	597/8	597	588
596 590			
595 585 578			
Punjab (34/8)	33/8	33	
Shahabad (587/8)	585	582	585
572 565			
Andhra (1710)	1705	1695	
Tata Hydro (182/8)	183	82/8	
Tata Power (1520)	1520	1510	1507
Tram Ord (150/15)	150/10	150/15	
T Steel Defd (2175)	2170	2130	2145
2080			
2140 2100 2105 2065 2080 2035 2050 1985			
2000 1970 1910 1875 1890 1880			
T Steel Ord (420)	417	410	413
400 410			
401 403 393 387 390 384 386 377 378 362 365			
Tata Steel 2nd pref (180)	180		
Bellapur (187/8)	187	181	
B Steam (302/8)	309	295	297
B Burma (810)	795	785	797
772 788 775			
780 740 720 725 722			

100 Coimbatore	213	12	
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	155	0	
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	578	12	
40 Katni Def (Rs 83-8-9)	2,625	0	
100 KATNI ORD (Rs. 10)	435	0	
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	342	8	
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	33	0	
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 13-8)	565	0	
70 United (Rs 2-8)	183	8	

INSURANCE.			
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	985	0	
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	15	8	
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	4	
20 Mercantile	52	21	
200 Oriental (125)	5250	0	
10-50 Universal Fire (As. 4)	5	0	
10-50 Vulcan (As 8)	7	14	

ELECTRIC.			
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	182	8	
100 ANDHRA VALLEY	1695	0	
(45)			
10 Almer (As 4)	14	0	
50 B'AY TRAM (Rs. 3-8)	150	10	
100 Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0	
10 Broach	14	4	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 20			
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	99	2	
3 per cent 1951/54	101	2	
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103	2	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	93	12	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	104	12	
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107	4	
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111		
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117		
3 per cent U P Bonds	97		
5 per cent 1938/44	106		
5 per cent 1940/43	109		
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	105	4	

TAX FREES			
5 per cent 1945/55	118	10	
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	111		
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	105	2	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124		

CORPORATION DEBENTURES			
4 per cent B P T 1974	106	12	
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106		
5 per cent M Deb 1959	117		
5 per cent 1954	129		
6 per cent K P T 1956	129		
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	101	8	

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 94/1 but closed weak at Rs. 93/10 for settlement. Tone was easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 19			
Call Loan London 1/2			
3 per cent 76 1/2			
3 1/2 per cent 89			
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102		
4 per cent 1948/53	105	1	2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111	1	4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113	1	4
5 per cent 1942/47	112	1	2
3 per cent 1949/52	97	3	4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76	1	4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100	7	8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan '02	1	8	

LONDON SILVER

London, March 19			
Spot	20	3	4
Forward	20	3	4

LONDON GOLD

London, March 19			
Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-2	1	2

100 Karachi (4)	267	8	
100 Poona (4)	285	0	
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	210	0	
100 T. HYDRO (Rs. 5)	182	8	
1000 T POWER (Rs. 40)	1,507	8	

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	890	0	
100 C Province	95	0	
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0	
100 Gujarat	92	0	
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0	
100 Pachora Jamner	97	8	
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	0	
500 Tapti Valley (17-8)	765	0	

MININGS

10 SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	59	8	
30 TATA STEEL DEF.			
(Rs. 7-8)	1880	0	
75 T. STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	362	0	

Demand Withdrawal Of Constitution Convention's Call To Congress Legislators

The Subjects Committee of the National Convention which sat up late last night passed three resolutions.

The first resolution, rejected the present Constitution, declared its stand for a genuine democratic State to be set up through a Constituent Assembly and called upon Congress M. L. A.'s to put forward in their legislatures demands for the withdrawal of the Constitution.

FOLLOW CONGRESS ORDERS

The second resolution called upon Congress M. L. A.'s to be guided in their legislature work entirely by the resolutions on the subject passed by the All-India Congress Committee.

MAINTAIN CONTACT OUTSIDE

The third resolution emphasised the need of keeping contact with the electorate and of co-ordinating the activities inside and outside the legislatures.

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The Subjects Committee of the National Convention which resumed sitting at 10-30 p.m. adopted three resolutions to be moved at to-morrow's session and fixed the speakers.

The first resolution reads: "This Convention reiterates the opinion of the people of India that the Government of India Act 1935 has been designed to perpetuate the subjection and exploitation of the Indian people and strengthen the hold of British imperialism in India."

"The Convention declares that the Indian people do not recognise the right of any external authority to dictate the political and economic structure of India. The Indian people can only accept constitutional structure framed by them and based on the Independence of India as a nation and which allows them full scope for development according to their needs and desires."

Democratic State

"The Convention stands for a genuine democratic state in India where political power has been transferred to the people as whole. Such a state can only be created by the Indian people themselves through the medium of a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage and having power to determine finally the Constitution of the country."

"The electorate has in an overwhelming measure set its seal on the Congress objective of Independence and rejection of the new Constitution. The Constitution therefore stands condemned and utterly rejected by the people through the self-same democratic process which has been invoked by the British Government and the people have further declared that they desire to frame their own Constitution based on national Independence through the medium of a Constituent Assembly. This Convention, therefore, calls on all Congress Parliamentary Parties to take the earliest opportunity to put forward in the name of the nation a demand in their respective legislatures that the Government of India Act, 1935, be withdrawn so that the people of India may frame their own Constitution."

The second resolution reads as follows:—

The Convention draws the attention of various Congress Parliamentary parties to the resolution relating to Congress policy in the legislatures passed by the Working Committee at Wardha and adopted by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi on March 18, and calls upon them to be guided by that resolution in their work within the legislatures.

Outside Activity

The third resolution says:—
"This Convention desires to remind all Congress members of provincial assemblies that their sphere of activity is not confined to the legislatures but includes their constituencies, all effective work in the legislatures must have the sanction of the people behind it, and, therefore, all work in the legislatures must be co-ordinated with Congress activity outside. Every Congress member must, therefore, keep in constant touch with the people of his constituency and should consult them and report to them from time to time and give such help to them as he can in their day to day struggle. He should further keep in touch with primary and other local committees in his constituency and share the responsibility for keeping the Congress organisation in that area in efficient working condition and in touch with the masses. The Congress Parliamentary Party in each province should consult Provincial Congress Committee concerned and report to it from time to time."

SUBHAS THANKS A. I. C. C.

NEW DELHI, March 20.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has sent the following telegram to the Congress President:—

My heartfelt thanks to the All-India Congress Committee for the kind and touching message."—A.P.

CAWNPORE, March 19.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board at its meeting held this morning with Mr. B. P. Srivastava in the Chair, decided to close its offices and schools on April 1, as a mark of protest against the ushering of the new Constitution.—A.P.

Bengal Turned Into "Vale Of Woe"

Tagore On Plight Of Detenus And Political Prisoners

ANSARI NAGAR, March 20.

The All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Conference commenced at 8 a.m. this morning in the National Convention Pandal under the presidency of Sjt. Sarat Chandra Bose.

Nearly 5,000 persons including a fairly large number of ladies attended. Prominent among those noticed on the dais were Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Akhilchandra Dutt, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Doctor C. C. Ghose of Peshawar, Mr. Soumendranath Tagore, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Doctor Khan Sahib, M.L.A., Mr. Muthura Prasad, Doctor Nalinakshya Sanyal, Babu Chakradhar Saran, Mr. Madan Mohan Chaturvedi, Mr. Biren Mojumdar, Mr. Suresh Majumdar, Mr. Hemanta Bose, Mr. Amarendra Chatterjee.

Proceedings commenced with a speech by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the All-India Prisoners' Relief Committee.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena thereafter read out the following message from Poet Rabindranath Tagore:—

Vale Of Woe

"Bengal will feel particularly grateful to the organisers of this Conference for once again voicing the whole country's indignation against unlawful laws that have turned my Province into a vale of woe."

"Apart from the question of abstract political justice, Government by following this obscurantist policy obstinately sets its back against its own efforts towards the inauguration of a new policy of reconciliation, so much needed for both India and England alike."

"Knowing from past experience the heart breaking futility of such concerted efforts of our agonised voice to reach their aim, I can only consider this conference as merely a means of giving expression to the judgment of the victim and not as a practical method of solving an unfortunate problem."

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, President, rose to address the Conference among loud cheers. He said:

"I will ask you to remember hundreds and thousands of our young countrymen who have suffered during the last three decades and sacrificed their all in the cause which is as much ours as theirs."

I ask you to remember every day and every moment of your life that there are thousands still who are silently suffering in brave endurance in British jails and detention camps.

"If you have really a respect for the cause which the Congress has taken up on your behalf you cannot but have respect for those who are the stoutest pillars in support of that cause. Remember, if those who have been suffering for years and years perish, the cause of India's freedom will perish with them."

Referring to the demands of political prisoners Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose observed:—

"You know well enough that, with a view to bring these demands before the public, Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee resorted to hunger-strike and it was only on assurance of certain leaders of the country that he was induced to break his fast. An assurance

was given to him that we, who are outside jails, will do our very best in order to have those demands accepted by the authorities."

Much Not Been Done

"We cannot claim that that much has been done in that direction. I do not say that demands have not been made with insistence. But we have not yet succeeded in getting the authorities to accede to those demands."

I hope these demands which were voiced by Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee from inside his present call will gather in force and in strength from day to day and, in the near future, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing those demands accepted by authorities, whoever they may be."

These demands are our essential demands in the fight for freedom. Constitutions may come and constitutions may go. Freedom in a sense will be conceded to us from time to time, but it is not freedom in the sense with which we are concerned to-day."

We demand freedom in essential. I recognise many a struggle will be needed and many more thousands and tens of thousands of people will have to resort to jails whether as political prisoners or detenus or internees before freedom in essential will be conceded to us. But our main demand must be, that those who are fighting for freedom should not be left in lurch any longer."

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose continued:—"It is our bounden duty to see and to do whatever lies in our power to get the authorities accede to those demands. I believe that, if we are really earnest in our demands, if we are serious in putting them forward, I have no doubt those demands will daily grow in insistence."—United Press.

Immediate Demands

Concluding Sarat Bose said:—"I will now draw your attention to some of the matters with which are concerned at this Conference. This conference has been invited to voice the following demands:—

1. Release of all political prisoners irrespective of class, creed, detenus and internees.
2. Withdrawal of all orders of restraint on externees and others.
3. Repeal of all repressive laws.
4. Fulfilment of the following further demands which Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee has put before the country:—
(a) Concentration of political prisoners of all classes and creeds in one jail.
(b) All political prisoners of all classes and creeds to be formed into one special class.
(c) Writing materials to be allowed to all classes of political prisoners.
(d) Arrangements to be made for their exercise as well as indoor and outdoor games and recreation;
(e) All political prisoners to be kept in association barracks and not in cells;
(f) Proper arrangement to be made for their medical treatment;
(g) Right of letters and inter-

(Continued on Page 15.)

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve
this
Copy
It May
Fetch
You
Rs.

100!

Each copy issued during the month of March will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs. 100
2 copies at	" 50 each
4 "	" 25 "
10 "	" 10 "
20 "	" 5 "
Total	Rs. 500

37
Readers
Stand
to get
Rs.

500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 according to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

BRITAIN'S YOUTH HOSTELS

(Continued from page 5)

ers and swimming pools. Electric cookers and kettles are provided.

OBJECTS

The chief object laid down by the Association reads something like this: To help all, but especially young people, to a greater knowledge, care and love of the country side, particularly by providing hostels, or other simple accommodation for them in their travels.

It must be clearly understood that these hostels are not just cheap 'lodging houses' or 'inns' or anything of that sort. "These cheap lodgings are provided as means and not as an end." And the rules are framed in order to make this possible. No one is allowed to stay more than three consecutive nights at a hostel. Hostels are closed between the hours of ten in the morning and five in the evening.

Most of the visitors are in by seven or half past. Immediately they get busy with preparing their

dinners. After that they have to do their own washing up and cleaning. Hostels are closed at ten, and 'lights out' hour is 10-30. Step out and step up

On your wanderings, friend!
With a morsel to sup,

And a trifle to spend.

To learn that the storm
Is as good as the sun,
That winds can blow warm
And cold where they run

But your body's your own,
On the up and the down,
With the earth for your throne
And air for your crown.

Step out and step up,
On your wanderings, friend!
And come in for a cup
And a bed at the end

A night of peace is over and refreshed they all wake up with the morning sun. Baths, breakfast. Everybody is busy. One by one

they all disappear and on they go, wandering to some other village, some other beautiful landscape—white road before them, light of heart and purse.

But the thing does not end there. The Association aims at making a contribution on the most natural terms, towards a better understanding between the younger people of the different classes, opinions and nationalities. Youth Hostels attract a very large number of University students. Factory and artisan workers are drawn in. And these groups of people have a chance of coming in contact with the tillers of the soil. It is, therefore, possible to glean views on all topics from individuals of widely different upbringing and outlook. Drawn together by the common tie of membership, with all its implications, they join each other in the common room and pool their varying experiences.

And all these lead to the pro-

motion of closer sympathy between the town and the country folk and a better understanding by the former of the peculiar problems of the latter

Tramping and cycling require effort and enthusiasm and breed 'esprit de corps'. Healthier bodies and minds for a large number of the nation's youth is the other important aim of those who are running the Association.

And above all: the glory of the Open Spaces; and in the words of Russell there is no life like it, this living in the clean fresh air of the country. . . . Truly our greatest blessings are very cheap And who amongst us will dare refute it? Sunlight, water and the rain, freshening winds and the air we breathe, speech, sight, love, friendship, slumber and the star light night—all are ours without the asking or the praying. . . . Do we ever give it thought? Do our students bother about these? I wonder. . . .

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

My dear Sisters and Brothers,
Hope and good cheer enliven all the processes of life, quicken the heart-beat, increase the play of nerve impulses through the body, and facilitate the action of all the vital functions. So these are two things that everyone should cultivate. We ought to make it our business to make sunshine.

Sometimes there are clouds in the sky, but there is always a sunshine beyond the clouds. When it is dark without, it is all the more necessary to make sunshine within. When you look into a mirror, you see the reflection of your face, and when you come into a room where there are many mirrors, your face will be reflected many times.

Our faces are like mirrors; they reflect the joy or gloom which comes before them. If a person comes with a sad face, his face casts a gloom over all. Another enters, his face shining with good cheer, and he brings an influence which you feel striking down in your heart.

We must think cheerful thoughts as we think of living properly and behaving ourselves with propriety before the world; we should consider this a privilege as well as a duty.

MY TREASURES

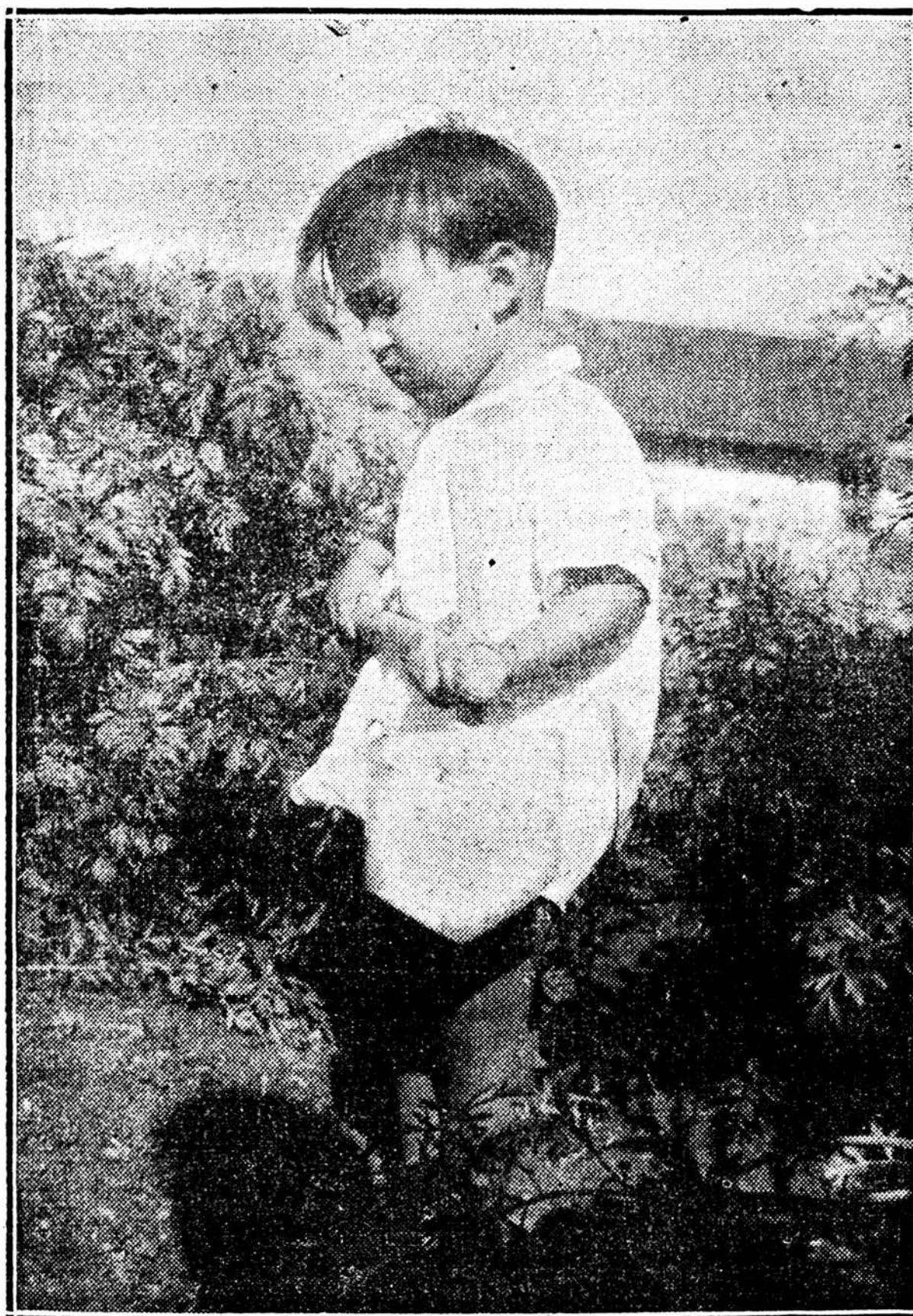
(By Meher Maneck Pithawalla)
Within the palace of a queen one day,
I moved from room to room, enchanted, dazed,
As in a wonder-world. . . And when I gazed
On choicest diamonds, rubies, pearls that lay
Behind strong iron bars, for one brief spell
I dared not breathe. . . Ah! If this pomp and power
And pageantry were mine but for an hour.
Then, in a flash, I woke to find how well
I loved my own dear home! Not for a throne,—
Nor for a hundred palaces, would I
Give up my love-lit hearth! I'd sooner die
Than from my little treasure-house, disown
An old rag-doll, a picture-book, a pair
Of baby shoes, preserved with tender care!

IMPOLITE THINGS.

(Sent By Bro. Mangho H. Aiwaney)
1. Loud and boisterous laughing.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Reading aloud in company



CONDUCTED BY
THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI
[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]



"AMATEUR FARMER."

(Photo by Satischandra S. Shah).

without being asked.

4. Talking when others are reading.

5. Spitting about the house, smoking or chewing.

6. Cutting finger nails in company

7. Whispering or laughing in public gatherings.

8. Correcting older persons

than yourself, especially parents.
9. Leaving a stranger without a seat.

10. Gazing rudely at strangers.
11. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.

12. Making yourself hero of your own story.

13. Laughing at the mistake of others.

14. Commencing to speak be-

fore others have finished speaking.
15. Answering questions that have been put to others.

TWO ELEPHANTS QUARREL

(Sent By Bro. Hatim Abbas)

What began the quarrel between the two wild elephants of Jamshedpur will never be known.

Both are dead, and the winner, who survived the vanquished for a few triumphant hours, had reasons for silence. It carried parts of the tusks of the other in its head, and that is a head-ornament which the wildest elephant cannot carry for long without grave inconvenience.

The fight developed at dusk on a hill which bordered the jungle, but it was not a spectacle which attracted spectators, for there were no safe reserved seats. The sound was enough for the villagers, who put as much space between themselves and the combatants as they could. But nobody slept that night.

In an hour or so the fighters had reached the official quarters. They had fought many rounds, but their heads were unbowed and they bellowed defiance to all the world. The combat raged up and down by the side of the village hospital, each elephant trumpeting to the other that he would be in need of it.

At dawn the tumult and the bellowing ceased. The terrified villagers, stealing back, round one elephant dead in a ditch, his tusks broken. In the distant jungle the victor still sang in trumpet tones his paean of victory. But it was a swan-song, for he was found dead, with the broken tusks of the defeated to signalise his last triumph.

OLD HABIT CHANGED

(Sent By Sis. Lily Moses)

Up till now gold leaf, which is used on an enormous scale for lettering and decoration, has been made by beating gold metal with the hammer. A bar of gold is first rolled into a sheet between steel rollers, and the sheet is cut into squares. These squares are packed between fine vellum, and are beaten with a heavy hammer.

The thinned-out squares are next placed between goldbeater's skin and are beaten again until the gold spreads out into a fine sheet. The beating usually goes on for several weeks, and an ounce of gold is thus spread out to 100 square feet, in sheets, so that 282,000 sheets placed together will only measure an inch.

The new method consists of depositing a very thin layer of gold by means of electricity upon a support, and leaves of gold, even very much thinner than those made by beating can be prepared in a few hours.

TURNER'S CHILDREN

(Sent By Bro. Joshi Ramval)

Whereas most artists found the sale of one of their pictures an occasion for rejoicing, Turner never parted with one of his paintings without regret. He felt that each canvas represented that portion of his life that had been consumed in its execution.

"I lost one of my children, this week," he remarked to a friend, referring to the sale of one of his pictures, and there were tears in his eyes as he said it.

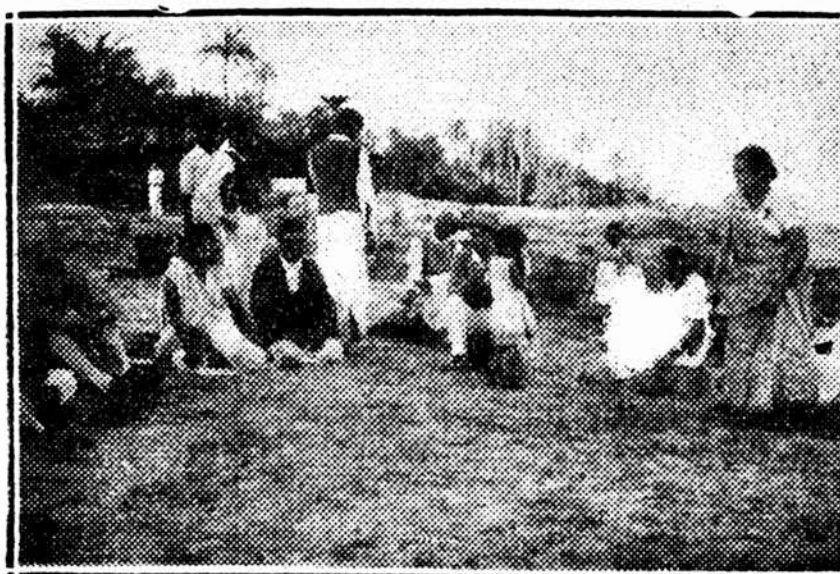
THE JACK OF ALL TRADES

(By Sis. Radha Motwani.)

"It is better to be Master of One than Jack of all Trades"—This is a subject which is discussed very often and most of you will agree with me that it is really better to



The Reclaimers of Bombay's New Promenade.
(Photo by Bro. Bhagwandas Gupta.)



Some of the workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari on the sea-beach of Fort Mudh.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

master one subject. If we study thoroughly all the details of one subject we can become an authority on that subject and nobody will dare dispute us. Then we can gain favour as well as money. On the other hand if a person knows all the jobs, surely he can never be a success—either as doctor, or lawyer or painter.

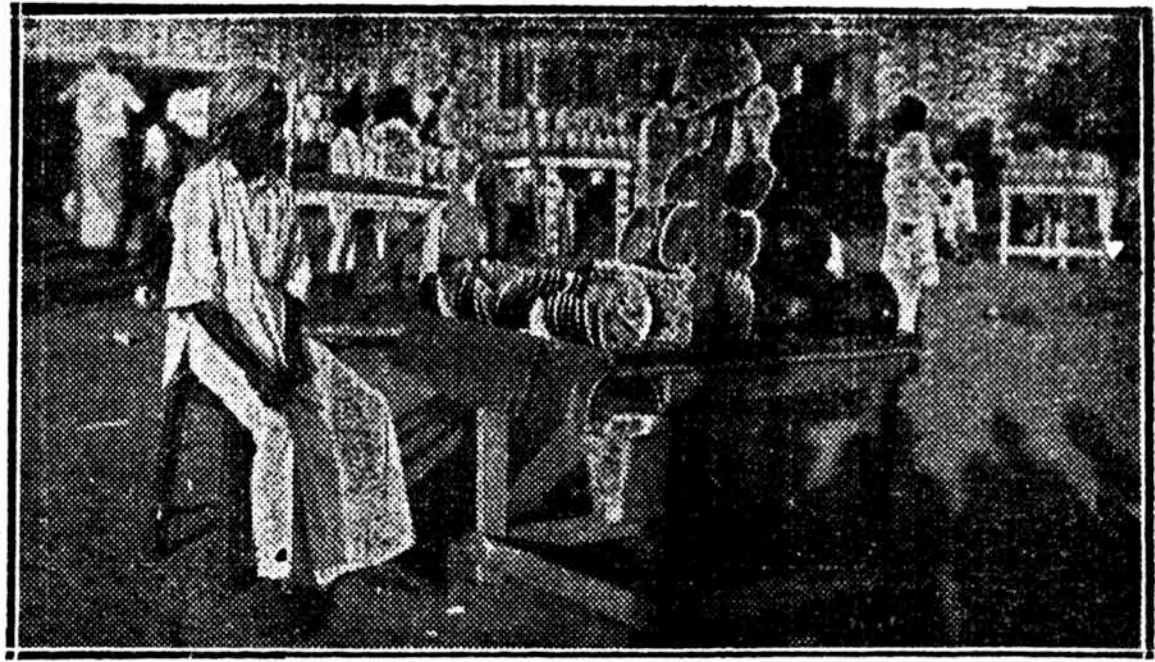
If a person knows a little of medicine, and sometimes may not be able to recognise the disease, he would give wrong doses of medicine. Thus instead of bringing about recovery, he would make his patient's condition serious. A doctor instead of giving the proper medicine, gave Prussic Acid to a patient and the result was his death.

On the other hand if a person concentrates his mind on one subject, till he has mastered it, he would be of great service to

humanity. If everybody learnt a little of everything, there would be no progress at all.

All comforts which we enjoy to-day are the outcome of the strenuous work on the part of Scientists who devoted their whole time in inventing new things. Had they been content with the idea of knowing something about machine and then leaving that and learning something else, I think we would still have found ourselves living in small huts fetching water from wells and remaining ignorant of cleanliness. I do not think any of us would like to be ignorant and live like heathens.

In the beginning, there were no cheap books because they were written with hand. But Caxton's patient endurance in finding out the art of printing at last bore fruit which so many of us now enjoy. On the other hand had



THE WATER-MELLON SELLER.

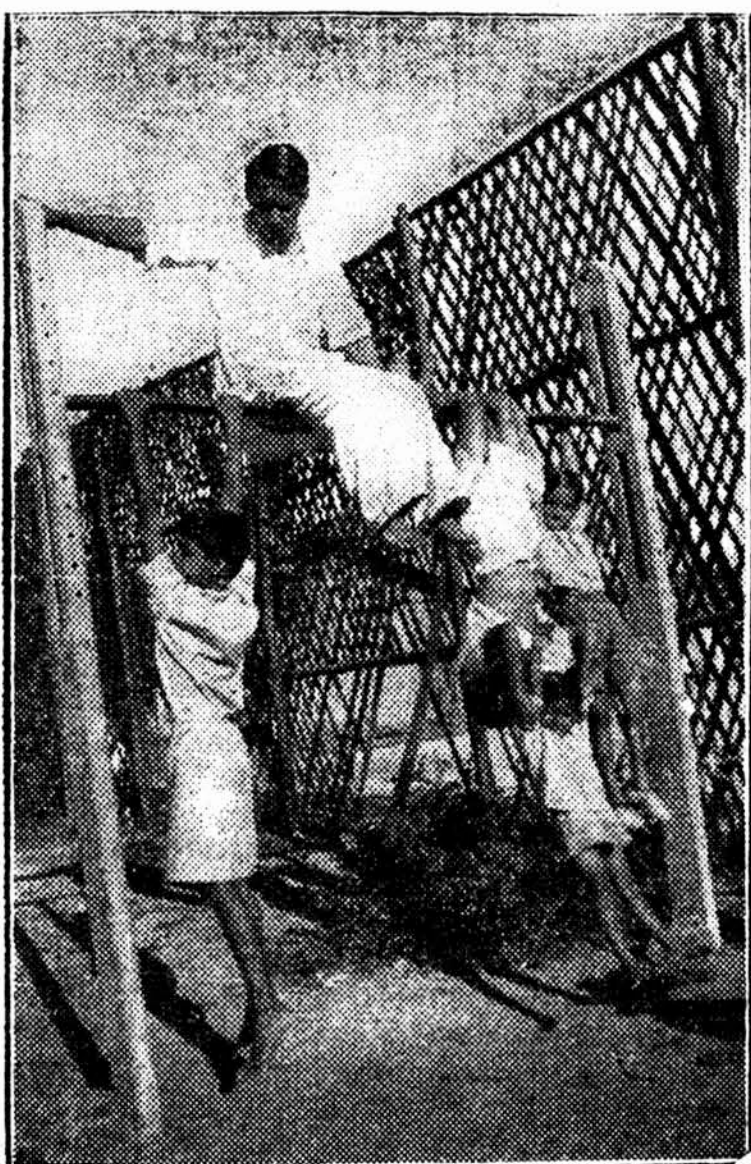
Caxton given up the idea, I think we still would have been ignorant. Besides we would have never known even of the modern inventions—viz. Electricity, Telephones, Wireless, Aeroplanes, etc., etc.

If everybody had liked to be "Jack of all Trades" and "Mas-

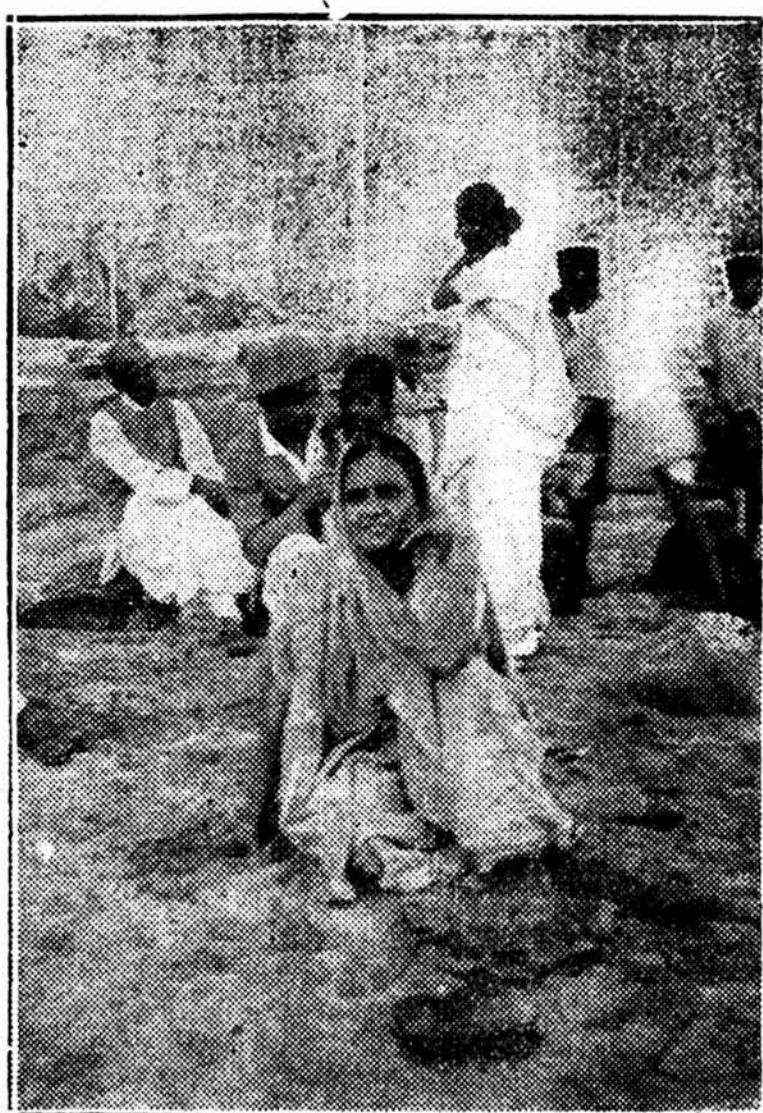
pains in learning these properly, they are useless.

A good poet by his poetry enriches his country, a good doctor, saves the life of his countrymen, and a good artist, and a good musician give delight to our minds. Have not even the architects by their hard work produced Taj Mahal—the world renowned magnificent building which draws thousands from all corners of the world every year?

So we can see that the progress of world depends upon the mastering of one subject only. Every subject, of course, requires concentration of mind and hard work. And I think it is indeed better to be "Master of One" than "Jack of all Trades," for by doing so we can help ourselves and others as well.



Children meet every Sunday morning regularly at Khar. Here you see some of them at gymnastics under the guidance of one of the Children's Association workers, Sjt. Suryakant Bhal.



Another batch of the Balkan-ji-Bari workers. In the forefront is Smt. Lilavati Khandwalla (Santa Cruz) and behind her are seen Sjt. M. J. Parmar (Khar) and Smt. Ratan Behn Mehta (Bandra.)

DO you know how to add and subtract? Of course, you do. When it comes to solving a problem in pictorial arithmetic, that is a very different matter. See if

you can work out this little example in which words are to be used instead of numbers.

Guess the names of the six objects shown in the upper and

lower part of the drawing. Arrange the names in a certain order and subtract the names of the objects pictured within the circle. You subtract the words by crossing out the letters with which they are spelled. The letters must be in the order in which they occur in the words, though they may be separated.

The remaining letters spell the name of a certain geographical division.



(For solution see page 48)

ter of none," there would have been no subjects like Science, History, Geography and languages. Had there been no means of travelling, we would have remained ignorant of the existence of other countries and also of their languages.

Take the example of history, too. Had no one recorded the events in history, the kings and statesmen would have committed the same blunders as their predecessors, and so there would have been no progress at all. Take also literature, painting or music. Without any

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

An Easy Trick in "Mind Reading"

EVERYONE easily can become a "mind-reader," for it is no trick at all when you have learned the secret of this magic art.

First, get a piece of blank paper six inches square and fold it so that the creases form nine squares. Next give the paper to someone and ask him to write a boy's name in the center square and a girl's name in each of the remaining eight squares.

Now tell your friend carefully to tear the paper into nine squares, dividing it along the folds so that there is a name on each square. Next have him fold twice each of the nine squares to conceal the name on the inside.

The folded squares of paper are now placed in a hat. The "mind-reader" takes one of the folded squares and without opening it, holds it to his forehead and pretends to read. Then he announces that the paper contains the name of a girl. He proceeds in this way, correctly naming each piece of paper, until he reaches, say, the sixth one, which is correctly identified as having a boy's name written on it.

The secret of this trick consists of the fact that the square having a boy's name on it is the only one that has rough edges on all four sides, each of the other eight squares having one or more smooth edges.

CAN CANCER BE CURED?

It is a far cry, both from the convex lens of rock crystal, found among the ruins of Nimrod's Babylonian palace and the hollow spheres of glass filled with water, described by the Roman historian Seneca, to the microscope, more or less simple in structure. The boys and girls of this generation might wonder less, so accustomed are they to look upon the modern microscope as an integral part of any profession in which they are interested. When bacteriology first became a part of medicine, this delicate optical instrument might be said to have entered upon the stage of its assistance to mankind. The state of perfection which microscopes have attained during the past thirty years, follows upon a century of scientific research; to-day textiles and dyes are as unthinkable without its aid as farming, engineering or chemistry. To magnify an object two thousand times its own size, is the accomplishment of the finest microscopes produced by the leading opticians to-day.

ELECTION—MICROSCOPE.

At the Congress of Physicists and Mathematicians held this summer at Bad Salzbrunn, Dr. Ruska of Berlin, who left this technical institute to enter one Germany's great electrical engineering firms, was able to display examples of micro-photography such as had never been seen before. These pictures were made with the aid of the new "Electron-Microscope." An electron, as is popularly known, is a particle, or corpuscle. An electron, as is popularly known, is a particle, or corpuscle, vastly more minute than anything contemplated by science hitherto in mass about a thousandth part of that of a hydrogen atom, and identified with the charge of negative electricity with which it is indissolubly associated. The "Electron-Microscope" magnifies to an hitherto unaccomplished degree. Since science exists only to help the world forward, the first question that rises to the mind in connection with this wonder instrument is, what is the ultimate use of Germany's super microscope?

The men at this research laboratory disclaim all pretence to the

Electron Microscope May Hold Secret Of Effective Treatment

word "super" in connection with their instrument, their patient labour and its results. Their microscope is startlingly unlike the preconceived idea of any such thing. It has the appearance of a long metal pipe, with a big insulator affixed to it, to which electric currents are directed. It works along the same lines as a Roentgen apparatus, with the difference that these particular rays in Neubabelsberg are not projected through glass but through electrical or magnetic lenses. To the lay-mind it might be taken for a new form of telescope, and the approach to it, through long empty halls fitted with extraordinarily contorted wire, oddly shaped transformers, and enormous insulators, resembles the haunt of deep-sea monsters.

ABSOLUTE PRECISION.

The scientific workers at the Technical High School and the research institute of the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Ges. Of Berlin, have achieved, working independently of each other, an instrument which magnifies ten times more highly than any of the best optical lenses in use. This was not the object in view. The goal was to magnify more clearly, to indicate with absolute precision those cloudy details surrounding the main object isolated under the lens. After four years experiment, the pictures displayed by Dr. Ruska at Salzbrunn, indicate that the absolute precision with regard to detail has been attained in certain cases. This has called forth the admiration of fellow workers in the same field as Ruska Knoll. But Nature's secrets are so jealously guarded that much more patient labour is required before they are laid completely bare. Those scientifically minded know of the ultra-microscope, and the ultra-violet microscope-specialist's instruments used for special research work. In the case of the microscope using ultra-violet rays, the bacteria made

visible by the use of quartz lenses are killed by exposure to the rays, and with them the hopes of the bacteriologist. In the case of the new Electron-Microscope, the negative or cathode electric rays used, require a high vacuum to be efficacious and in this airless space living organisms cannot exist. On the other hand these rays are liable to burn objects upon which they are focussed. These two factors have prevented the new apparatus from serving the medical world during the experimental stage. But the beautiful piece of mechanism which is the ordinary microscope of to-day, took exactly a hundred years to develop. A young medical student at work in the laboratory at Neubabelsberg, Friedrich Krause, says that he has already eliminated the danger of burning. The relation of the airless vacuum to the living organism is the next stumbling block. These

Berlin physicists are conscious of the service due to humanity on behalf of those privileged to play an active part in the scientific world.

GREAT POTENTIALITIES.

The time will come when all things will be visible to the eye at the end of the metal tube. Poisoned cells, in which bacteria thrive, will be so magnified that the process by which they grow and multiply can be fully understood and combated; the causes of influenza, of cancer and other scourges of mankind will be illuminated by the electric ray. All this will be within our grasp when the theory, which Germany is in process of proving by demonstration at Neubabelsberg is completed. The layman has only to think of the first steam engine, motor car, camera, or even of the first death-dealing weapon known to modern warfare, and grow dizzy at the prospect of the future of electricity. Television and radio are in their infancy. When the powers of the electric ray are fully understood—the lightning completely harnessed—the mysteries of the cosmos, now but faintly understood, will be nearer final solution.

Honey For Health

AN ADMIRABLE FOR THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK DIGESTION AND FOR CHILDREN

It is somewhat sobering to think of Nature's provision of nectar for the honey bee, as if in direct "return" for the insect's vital part in plant pollination. The bee's dietetic problem as to kind is thus simplified, whereas all is fish that enters man's capacious gastronomic net. And the further reflection: that honey is a 'complete' food for bees, the essential stuff for maintenance, growth, repair and organs, and the tiny speck of "grey matter" which generates so much restless activity. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that honey contains small quantities of protein and minerals in addition to seventy-five per cent. of heat and energy producing carbohydrates.

INVERT SUGARS.

These latter consist of three sugars—levulose (fruit sugar), dextrose (grape sugar) and, in small amounts sucrose (cane sugar). Levulose and dextrose are invert sugars, i.e., they result from the breaking down or digestion of cane sugar, a process which must be performed by the digestive system before such sugar can be assimilated by the body cells. Clearly, then, honey is an admirable food for those suffering from weak digestions, and for all children (who, truth to tell, are very readily convinced of it). Levulose is a non-granulating sugar, and the sweetest sugar occurring in Nature. It is usually predominant in honey, which accounts for the fact that honey has greater sweetening power than cane sugar. On the other hand, dextrose or grape sugar is a rapidly granulating sugar, and of a lesser sweetening power than sucrose (cane sugar); it is present in all true honey, which will granulate sooner or later. The proportion of the various sugars in honey thus governs its texture, but the health and nutritional properties of honey are equal in all cases.

Traces of iron and calcium, so essential to health and well-being, are present in varying proportion and, together with certain volatile substances, contribute the characteristic flavour and aroma. The very valuable though gentle laxative property of honey is doubtless due to these elements, a further reason for its extensive use

in children's diet.

COLOUR DOES NOT MATTER.

The "golden," "amber" and "dark" colours of the various types of honey have no bearing upon their food values, the varying degrees of colour being said to result from the varying power of substances in the nectar of flowers to absorb rays of light. This responsiveness, of nectar to sunlight and the complete ade-



quacy of honey as food for bees would seem to imply the presence of some vital element not yet recorded in analysis, to which the well-known healing virtues of honey may probably be due.

Because of its soothing action honey is effectively employed in the sick room, especially in throat and lung troubles; lemon and honey for sore throat is as popular a remedy as ever. The excellent effect of honey on the skin is responsible for its extensive use in cosmetics and soaps. Salves and ointments have, for ages past, been improved by the addition of honey and beeswax, and the quickening of healing process in wounds is often secured by applications of liquid honey. In fever cases sugar-sweetened drinks are often disliked, and the "Hofe drynke makyd wyth Honey," described in the fifteenth century, is still an effective substitute to-day.—'New Health.'

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NATURAL PLACE FOR THEM!

Irish Lady Commends Home For Married Women

"The normal and natural place for a married woman is in the home. I am definitely opposed to the principle of married women earning while their husbands are in employment. It is unfair to the unemployed of the city and reacts unfavourably on the home."

These views were expressed by Mrs. Maud Walsh, T.C., when, at a meeting of the Dublin Board of Assistance she proposed a resolution that in future no female should be employed by the Board whose husband was in employment, and that all females in the Board's service shall resign on marriage.

"THE ONLY WAY."

Seconding the resolution, Mr. P. J. Medlar said that the only way to relieve unemployment was to ensure that all females retired on marriage.

Dr. Hannigan said that the Board should hesitate to apply the rule which might cause grave injustice.

Dr. Dwyer, R.M.S., pointed out that the institution was "not an unemployment relief scheme."

He had, he added, always given effect to the spirit of the resolution.

Mr. Cummins said that in the matter of employment preference should be given to pre-Truce I.R.A. men.

The resolution was defeated by six votes to two.



BATH TIME—A baby clinic sponsored by Government, demonstrating to villagers in the Moradabad District (U. P.) how baby should be washed (especially the eyes).

BEAUTY SERVICE FOR CO-EDS.

American College Girls Receive Individual Attention & Advice In Cosmetic Hygiene

"What's wrong with my hair?"

A timid, round-faced lass of eighteen peered at herself in the mirror-lined wall opposite the tall glass cabinets of cosmetics. She sat at a dressing-table in the sunshiny, modern studio waiting to see Miss Pauline Crook, director of the Beauty Consultation Service at Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri.

Her hair was golden and lovely but it stood up all over her head like a tousled mop. Nor was her face groomed "a la" Joan Crawford, or, for that matter, "a la" average college miss. She was painfully shy—a campus wallflower.

Presently Miss Crook stood beside her. "Why, you are perfectly lovely, Grace—only you don't know it," she soothed. "You need a lot of attention."

All's Changed

Half an hour of the cosmetician's expert attention, and Grace walked out of the studio, a new and lovely creature, sleek-haired glowing skin and no longer painfully shy. A year later, she had an important secretarial position in Iowa.

Like thousands of sweater-clad, Oxfordshod, curly-headed students at Wisconsin, Cornell, Vassar, Mills College, Southern Methodist, Sweetbriar and other schools, Grace had sought eagerly for beauty, didn't know how to get it.

Yearly, college girls spend from dol. 2 to dol. 65 on cosmetics, dol. 1 to dol. 125 on professional hair-dressing. Following high-pressure advertising, their favourite movie star or Mrs. Simpson, they imitate the wrong people, when they should be trying to look like themselves.

They dream of a beauty transformation by a Hollywood or Fifth Avenue beauty magician, never get it. Since Eunice Fuller

Barnard, in "McCall's Magazine" last September, told them Stephen's junior college girls do just about get it, other girls have deluged the writer, the magazine, fatherly President James Madison Wood of Stephens and their own school authorities with letters wanting to know why they, too, can't have free beauty advice right on the campus.

To Stephen's 930 girls who daily from 8-30 to 5-30 flock in for half-hour consultations, young, dark-haired Pauline Crook gives the professional, sympathetic attention she gave to the problem of pale, frightened Grace from Iowa. Here is what she did for Grace—and varies to suit other girl's needs:

Art

Gently and expertly, she combed and coaxed the bushy locks into a smooth, shining cap, edged with tiny curls. Then Grace wanted to know why her skin was 'bumpy', why she didn't 'glow' like the other girls.

College girls have blemishes mainly because they either eat too many sugars, starches and fats or because they don't do a good job of washing their faces each night", Miss Crook explained. "Use a wash-cloth, warm water, bland soap and scrub away..... But don't forget to wash behind your ears and around your hair-line; most of them do. You may rub on a light cold cream to soften your skin before you go to bed if you like"

Next the director explained that it is always false economy to use cheap, inferior cosmetics.

"You don't 'glow', as you say", she went on, "because you don't wear any make-up. Now look!"

A touch of light rouge high on

(Continued on page 43)

(Continued from Col 4.)

so that if one should wear out, you still have a complete set.

A piece of bag made of mosquito netting or from an old lace curtain is a convenience. When you want to find a certain piece of material, it can be seen from the outside, and there is no necessity for emptying the entire contents.

Washable covers which may be buttoned or tied over quilts and blankets and comforters are easier to keep clean than the heavy bed-clothes they protect. They may be had in sturdy muslin or

When housecleaning, the efficient housekeeper does not forget such important details as door knobs and lighting fixtures, ashtrays, picture glasses and the mantelpiece ornaments. Polished, they make the house brighter and more cheerful.

Before fruits and vegetables are put away, they should be looked over. The bruised or imperfect ones should be used first, as they will spoil more quickly than the rest.

HOMELY HINTS

Milk, either hot or cold, is especially valuable during the winter months. A mid-morning glass and one before going to bed at night will greatly help in warding off cold-weather ailments.

Never let the the flames of the gas-ring lick the sides of the pan or kettle in which something is cooking. This only wastes heat, besides being extravagant with the gas.

Orange and lemon juice mixed in equal proportions, to which water is added, make a pleasant change from the ordinary separate drinks. Grapefruit juice, too, is very refreshing.

Polished tables should have a cover of asbestos, or a heatproof material, underneath the ordinary cloth so as to save the table surface from hot-plate marks during meals.

Remember to rub a little talcum powder into the hands before starting to sew or knit. This will keep the hands cool and fresh and the work clean.

Silk, not cotton should be used for tacking velvet, as this will not spoil or leave a mark on the "pile."

Umbrellas which are not often in use should not be tightly rolled up, as this only causes rents and tears and will soon turn the natural folds into cracks.

Vinegar and bath brick mixed together are very useful for cleaning burnt enamel saucepans. Rub gently, but firmly, so as not to scratch the surface.

When buying stockings, always get two pairs of the same colour, (Continued in Col. 2-3)

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"ROCHE"
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

Ghost Images In Television Gasoline from Wood

Indian Scientist's Contribution To Solution Of Mystery

Mr. R. A. Watson Watt, superintendent of the Bawdsey Research Station of the British Air Ministry, gave an account to the Royal Society, London, last month, of the new radio reflecting layers which have been discovered in the upper atmosphere.

The famous layer in the upper atmosphere which conducts electricity and reflects radio waves and makes long-distance radio communication possible is named after Kenelly and Heaviside, though the first to suggest such a layer was Balfour Stewart, who was Professor of Physics, at Owens College, sixty years ago. He thought that the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism could not be explained without such a layer.

Marconi's first transmission across the Atlantic would have been impossible without the layer or some similar phenomenon. As its existence was not generally known, the majority of physicists denied that transatlantic transmission was possible. Since the first layer was discovered Professor Appleton has clearly demonstrated the existence of at least one month.

'GHOST' IMAGE IN TELEVISION

The new layers of which Mr. Watson Watt spoke were discovered more or less simultaneously by Professor Mitra in India, Mr. Watson Watt and his collaborators in England, and Messrs. Colwell and Friend in the United States, says the Scientific correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The most remarkable of the new layers is at height of only three or four miles. It is well within the altitude of ordinary winds and meteorological effects. The study of this layer may eventually reveal remarkable new knowledge about the magnetism of the weather.

Reflecting layers produce the phenomenon of ghost images in

television. Professor Appleton has described television "ghosts" in his Halley Stewart lecture, and some of his remarks on these were mentioned in a review of his lecture published in the "Manchester Guardian" last September.

Professor Appleton instanced the appearance of double images on television screens at Bristol. The second image is slightly displaced. One beam from the London television transmitter goes straight to Bristol, and another goes up to the layer and then down, and arrives late, producing the 'echo' picture, or 'ghost'.

A preliminary note of these discoveries was published in "Nature" some months ago, and a paragraph on the subject appeared in a "Progress of Science" article in the "Manchester Guardian" last August.

"MIDDLE" REGIONS.

It was stated that three new electrified regions in the atmosphere had been discovered. They are between five and forty miles above the earth.

Mr. Watt's collaborators were Mr. A. F. Wilkins and Dr. E. G. Bowen. Photographs were shown before the Royal Society of radio impulses which had been projected vertically, with their echoes, which indicated the distance they had travelled and therefore the height of the new layers, which are well below the familiar Heaviside and Appleton layers.

"American workers have discovered the new layers, too", Mr. Watt told a reporter, "but we were first, which makes the new regions British. We are calling them the middle regions. Sir George Simpson, the meteorological director, jokingly says that he is responsible for the atmosphere and does not like the name, so we may find another."

DID you know that gasoline is now being made from wood? As a matter of fact, sugar, grain alcohol, yeast, glycerine and other products are made from wood. It is believed that as much food can be grown on one acre of woodland as can be grown on an acre of cultivated ground. But a distillation to feed your car, supplanting gasoline from wells, is the newest by-product of wood and as yet its volume of productivity and its possible effect on the present gasoline market have not been measured or even conjectured.

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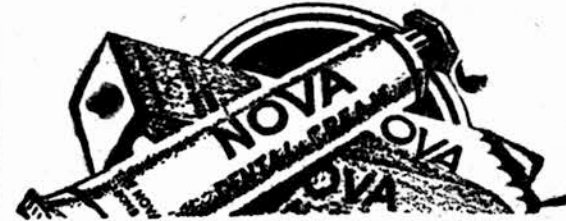
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In The World Of Bridge

THOUGHT

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

South was not a very good Bridge player, but he was willing to think. Now, thinking is a lot of trouble and most players go to almost any length to get out of doing some. South was, like the rest of us, lazy; but he had the patience to work out the one possible line of play to make his contract. I wonder how many would have done the same thing in today's hand.

North, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.

♠ A J 10 5
♥ J 5
♦ Q J 5
♣ A Q J 4

♠ K 9 8 3 2
♥ K 10
♦ A 8 6
♣ 7 6 3

♠ Q 8 4
♥ Q 8 4
♦ 9 3 2
♣ K 10 8 5

♠ 7
♥ A 9 7 6 3 1
♦ K 10 7 4
♣ 9 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♥	Pass
2 NT	Pass	4 ♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West opened the seven of clubs. South saw no way of getting out of the finesse, although he suspected that the King was on the wrong side. His forebodings were confirmed when East won the first trick with the King of clubs. That worthy returned a diamond West winning with the Ace. A diamond return was taken in the dummy and South considered his problem.

Having already lost two tricks, South had to limit the trump loss to one trick in order to make his contract. There was no chance of doing this if either player had four trumps, so South immediately excluded that from his deliberation. After going over the 1000 trump holdings, South decided that he could make the contract only if West held the K-10 or the Q-10 of trumps.

Accordingly, he took the ace of spades and ruffed a spade to get into his own hand. Then he led a low trump towards dummy's Jack.

Fortunately for South, West had

one of the two holdings which South needed. West hopped up with the King of trumps and led a third diamond. Declarer won in the dummy and led the Jack of hearts. Whether East covered or not made no difference. For if he covered, South would win with the Ace and drop West's ten; and the nine would be good. If he failed to cover, the Jack would be permitted to hold the trick, and then the Ace of trumps would drop the Queen.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 102

♠ 7
♥ A
♦ A
♣ K 10 8

♠ 10 8
♥ 9 6
♦ —
♣ 9

♠ J 6
♥ —
♦ J 10 9 8
♣ —

♠ Q 3
♥ 10
♦ Q 8
♣ 7

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take five tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 101

♠ 5
♥ A 4
♦ A K 6 4
♣ —

♠ J 2
♥ Q 10 9 7
♦ 10
♣ 10

♠ Q
♥ K 10 8 1
♦ 8
♣ 5

♠ Q 9 8 7
♥ J
♦ A 9
♣ —

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take seven tricks.

South leads the eight of diamonds to dummy's King and ruffs a low diamond with the queen of Spades. Next he leads a heart to the Ace and cashes the five of trumps, discarding a heart from his own hand. West must discard his club since the release of the Jack of hearts would permit South to finesse through East's Queen. The Ace of diamonds is next cashed and East is squeezed. If he discards the Ace of clubs, South's five will be good; if a heart, South's ten of hearts will make.

BEAUTY SERVICE FOR CO-ED.

(Continued from page 41)

the girl's cheek-bones slenderized her round face, deepened the brilliance of her blue eyes; straggling blonde eyebrows were thinned into shape; warm-toned powder—just a little—brought life to her pallid face; soft, red lipstick defined her really lovely mouth; a touch of rich oil to her brows and lashes made them visible.

Grace "glowed" then. She listened eagerly to Miss Crook's advice about constant, meticulous care of the nails, the skin—all over, the hair and the teeth, about true cleanliness in preference to the slap-dash kind.

The experience gave her beauty she never thought she had and self-confidence that landed her a job.

Improved Looks

In the two and a half years since President Wood brought Miss Crook, a premedical graduate, from a hair-stylist job in a Sioux City, Iowa, department store to give 'his girls' an education in beauty, Stephen's students already have become better looking. The idea came originally from Hollywood. The President's old friend, Mrs. Catherine Gibbs, and her daughter, Kay Francis, best-dressed woman in Hollywood, had suggested: "Why not show college girls how they can emphasize their best features by skilful hair arrangement and artistic use of make-up?"

Another Hollywood friend and former Stephens girl, Joan Crawford, was enthusiastic about "Daddy" Wood's plan to eliminate social and academic 'misfits' by giving them confidence in their looks. He already, through Adrian, the designer, had obtained a fashion consultant, Miss Jervy. Who'd been trained with Patour, Muriel King and other "couturiers".

Treatment

So the wallflowers got social dancing; the silent ones got a course in conversation technique, and the "Cinderellas", a fashion beauty service. Not 5 per cent., but 75 per cent., among them the school belles, demanded this advice, so last week Doctor Wood was in New York looking for an assistant to Miss Crook.

All because he believes the in-

"STICK TO YOUR NATIONAL CUSTOMS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—In your issue of 10th inst. I read with pleasure that Colonel Lindbergh, who is a citizen of the free and prosperous American Republic, dined in Indian style on carpet on floor. This reminds me of Sir H. Clifford, Governor of Ceylon who, addressing Indians on leaving India said:—

"... These are ancient customs existing from immemorial times. This night I have eaten my meal with my fingers just as any of you will do in your own homes; not with the fork and spoon. Eating with one's fingers is very sanitary. I know that my fingers will only touch my mouth and nobody else's. It is not so with the fork and spoon which pass from hand to hand and mouth to mouth. Continue to eat your meals with your fingers. Speaking of your other customs, I say, if you shake hands with a foreigner or a friend you will lose your originality of salutation. You must continue to keep up to your ways of salutation instead of imitating the West in welcoming anyone. I will now refer to your national dress. Your dress is very beautiful; you should not discard it. If you do, your identity will be lost. I exhort you not to take to hybrid ways..."

A European member of the Indian Civil Service deplores in the "Hibbert Journal," London, (a religious periodical) that European fashions in dress which "always seem so incongruously ugly on Indian men and women are displacing the beautiful garb of the country."

It is hoped that Sir H. Clifford's above warning against blind mimicry of Western fashions by our countrymen will not fall on deaf ears.—Yours, etc.

ZOROASTRIAN.

dividual development of "Mary Jones" is a more important educational function than the coding of intellectual giants. Other schools seem to be catching the idea, although the 1937 college girl is better dressed, more natural, more poised, than the post-war flapper. She copies the svelte dignity of Kay Francis instead of the flamboyant curves and colours of Clara Bow.—"Literary Digest."

When Trifles
worry you,
you are run down
and need



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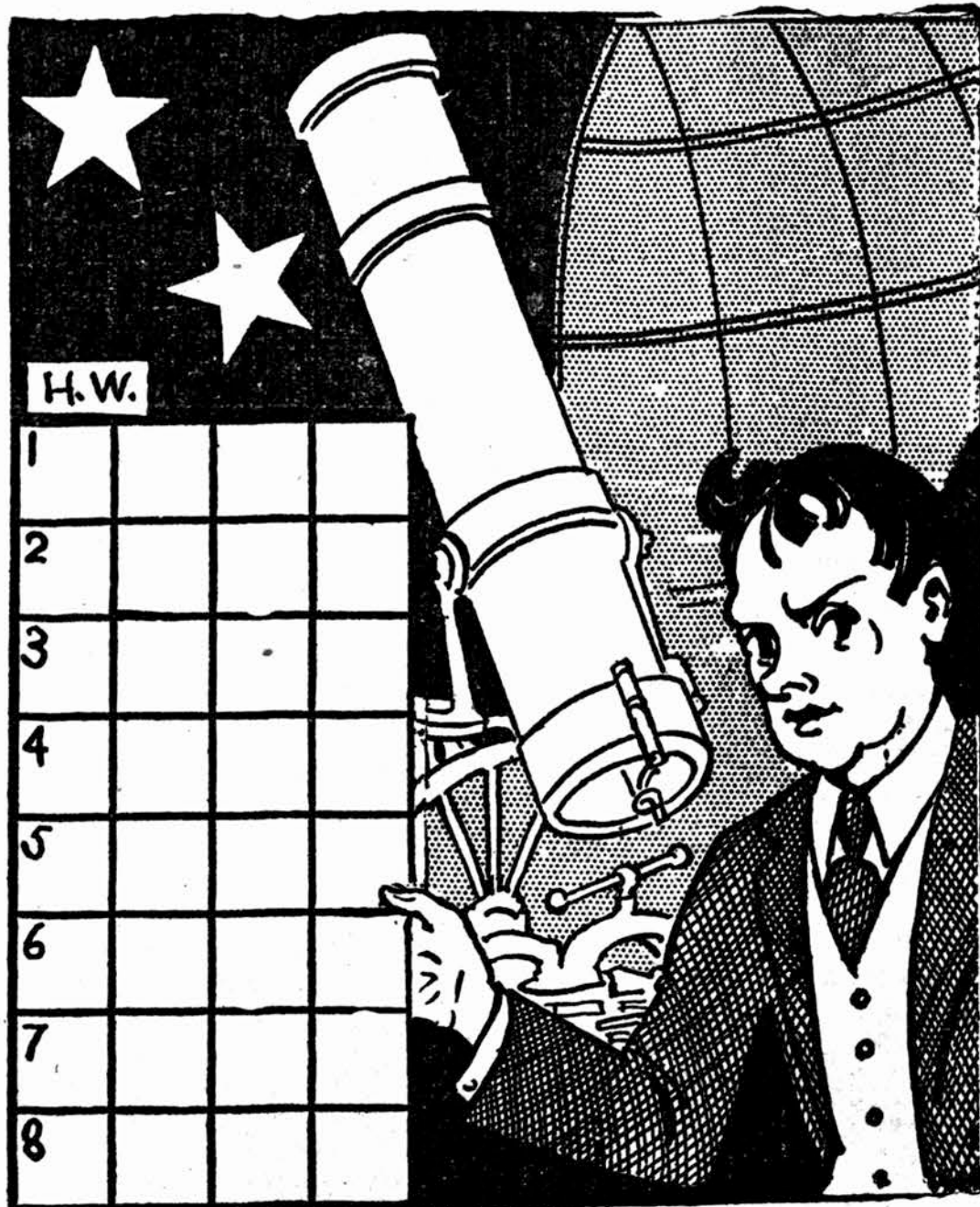
A SKY MYSTERY

THERE never was a more mystified man than old Neptune Stargazer, who had such an unusual experience while searching the heavens with his home-made telescope the other night. Neptune is far behind on his sleep as he prefers to spend his hours ordinarily devoted to wooing Morpheus to studying the wonders of the heavens. He was, therefore, at first inclined to dismiss the startling spectacle which so puzzled him as being due to drowsiness or to the fact that his tired eyes were playing tricks on him.

Neptune has studied the moon for so many years and he feels that he is an authority on affairs that pertain to the lunar world, although he readily admits that he is at a total loss to explain the sky mystery he witnessed.

While Neptune had his telescope focused on the moon he was startled to see the lunar surface begin gradually to change its form. It seemed to the old star-gazer that this transformation took place in seven distinct stages and that finally in the place of the moon there appeared a great star.

The puzzlist can simulate the seven stages that Neptune saw by changing the word MOON into STAR, changing a letter each time and spelling a familiar word.



(For solution see page 48)

CAN YOU FIND THE HIDDEN PROVERB?

When Mary and Millicent ended their winter vacation and were preparing to leave for home, it was discovered that young Badinage had only room for Millicent in his sport car, while Mary would have to drive over in Daddy Badinage's

buckboard.

Mary was certain that she would miss the train, when she saw Millicent whirl down the road, while she barely crawled along. However, as things turned out, it was Mary who caught the train and not Millicent. Which all of

and not Millicent. Which all goes to prove the truth of an old adage, concealed in the balloons of these pictures.

Select one word from each picture and arrange the four words in proper order to obtain a popular proverb.



(For solution see page 48)

Anagrams in "Ads"

OTHER people may bury themselves in their newspapers, as soon as they board a train, but Stella Stenotype prefers to study the gallery of advertising art that decorates the cars of the commuters' trains. The beautiful girls' heads, the still-lives and the typographic displays, all

come in for their share of admiration. Nor are the literary gems of the copy man overlooked. Nevertheless, what fascinates Stella more than anything else are the strange trade names of the products advertised.

It was not long before Stella discovered that these mysterious appellations were formed by transposing the letters of the common name of the product, which makes her daily trip to work one continuous puzzle game of guessing the trade name anagrams.

In the drawing you can see the names on the car cards and newspaper advertisements. Can you tell the names of the nine products that are advertised?



(For solution see page 48)

Postcard Conjuring

PICTURE postcards afford the amateur magician the means of performing a very interesting trick. The conjurer exhibits to his audience a number of these cards, say, for example, a dozen, each card containing a view of some well-known scene in the United States. Next he places the cards, picture side down, on the table and invites someone to step forward and secretly select any one of the cards and keep it hidden until it is called for.

The conjurer now produces several slips of paper and asks his spectators to call out the names of different famous places such as the Capitol at Washington, Washington's tomb, the Natural Bridge of Virginia, Mammoth Cave, etc. The conjurer writes down on a slip of paper the name of a place as it is called out. He puts these slips in a hat and after they have been thoroughly shuffled, some member of the audience draws out one of them on which, for example, is written the name of the Capitol at Washington. The magician now asks the person who secretly drew the card to produce it and name the scene shown thereon. To everyone's surprise it is the Capitol at Washington, which corresponds to the name on the slip of paper drawn from the hat.

In performing this trick the conjurer merely pretends to place the dozen of different postcards on the table, but actually he takes from the table another pile of cards each one of which contains a picture of the Capitol at Washington. As the cards are picture side down the person who secretly draws a card from it is unaware of that fact. On each slip of paper which was placed in the hat the conjurer has written the same name, the Capitol at Washington. In this way the name of the scene on the secretly chosen postcard and the name of the slip of paper drawn from the hat are the same.

A Problem in Distance

LEMUEL OVERLAND had a day off and decided to try out his new motor car and drive to see his brother who lived in another city. As the gasoline tank was empty, he pushed the car over to the gas station where he put in five gallons of gasoline. Then he drove off. On the state highway Lemuel traveled at 30 miles an hour, but when he hit the county road he went at 50 miles an hour. At 30 miles an hour, he consumed a gallon of gasoline for every 18 miles traveled, while at 50 miles an hour, he got 15 miles out of each gallon.

Lemuel drove continuously at these rates of speed and ran out of gas in 2 hours and 6 minutes, just as he reached his brother's



house. What was the distance between the homes of the two brothers?

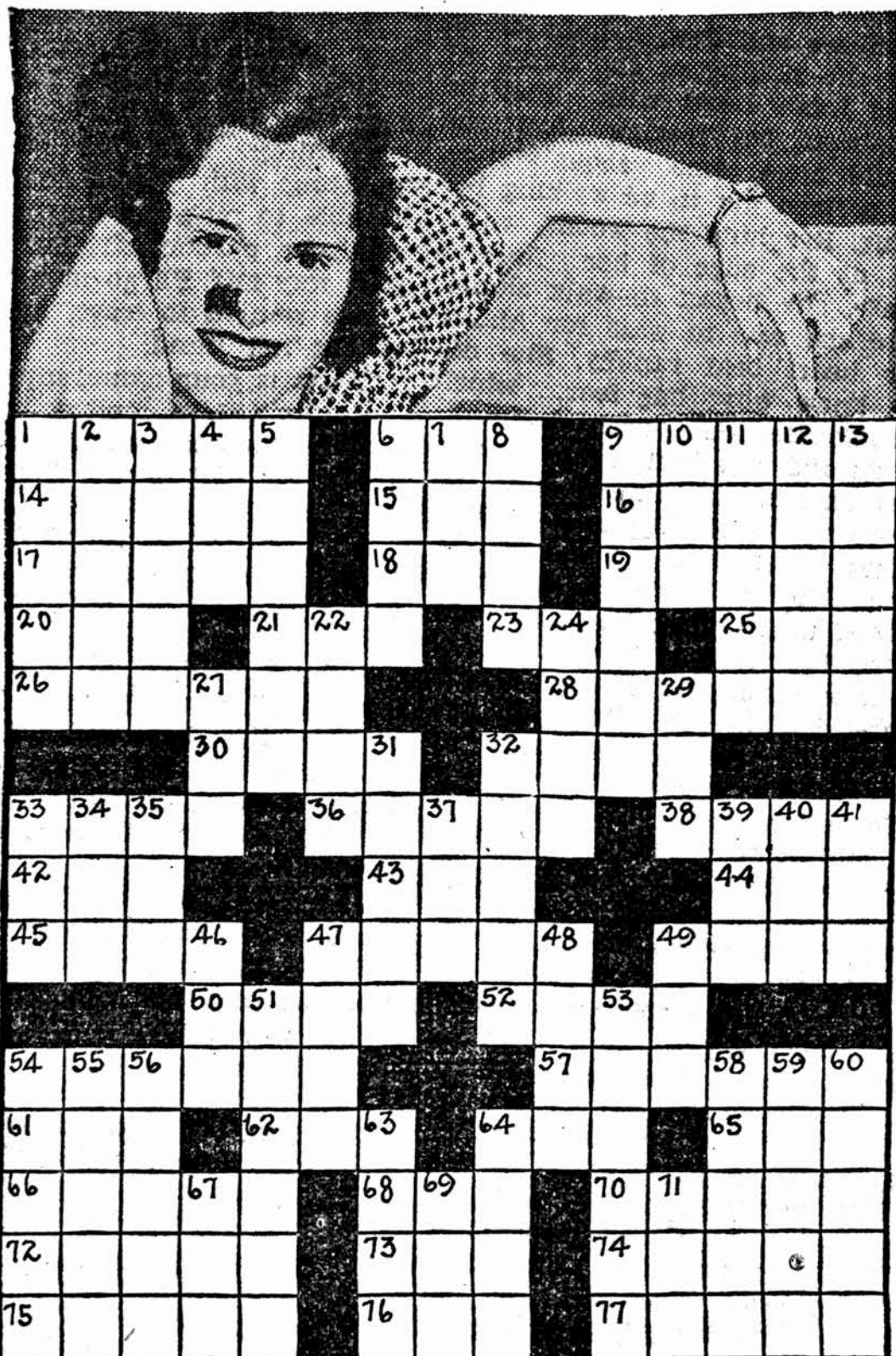
(For solution see page 48)

Cross-Word Puzzle

With Questions
and Answers

- HORIZONTAL**
1—What large star is in the constellation Aries?
2—Morass.
3—Analyze grammatically.
4—Fragrance.
5—Sleeveless garment.
6—What airy spirit appears in Shakespeare's "Tempest"?
7—Group of three.
8—Tear.
9—Girl's name.
10—River (poetical).
11—What was the northern limit of ancient Palestine?
12—Japanese coin.

- 13—mad tea party?
14—Carved memorial posts.
15—Indian of Tierra del Fuego.
16—Useless activity.
17—Caselle of Tibet.
18—Member of a race of Japan.
19—Silly.
20—Cavil.
21—Move in a spiral manner.
22—Scandinavian narrative.
23—Trust.
24—Played boisterously.
25—Eggs.
26—Unit of weight.
27—Insect.



- 25—Rested.
26—Masculine name.
28—Tranquil.
30—Sea eagle.
32—Arrow poison.
33—Division.
36—What literary character attended

- 65—Biblical name.
66—Indian princess.
68—Indefinite period of time.
70—Wading bird.
72—Viper.
73—Skill.
74—Ammonia compound.
75—Leguminous plants.
76—Seed of a well-known vine.
77—Slippers without heels.

VERTICAL

- 1—Detests.
2—Judgment.
3—Watered silk.
4—Wine vessel.
5—Appliance for ascending.
6—Farm building.
7—Japanese sash.
8—Breaches.
9—Members of what formerly powerful Indian tribe are now natives of Oklahoma?
10—Constellation.
11—Wash lightly.
12—What battle resulted in the surrender of Napoleon III in 1870?
13—Exalt the spirits of.
22—What was the first name of Pavlova, the great Russian dancer?
24—Anglo-Saxon servant.
27—Former soldier (colloquial).
29—Man's name.
31—African antelope.
32—Images.
33—Genus of grasses.
34—Bird of the cuckoo family.
35—Hastened.
37—Ancient mountain in Crete.
39—Turkish commander.
40—Jagged cliff.
41—Undermine.
46—Be indebted to.
47—Combining form: Indian.
48—Merit.
49—Rotating piece on a wheel.
51—Buries.
53—What name was applied to New York City by Washington Irving?
54—East Indian marine fish.
55—Elude.
56—Carnivorous mammal.
58—Danger.
59—Wear away.
60—Sup.
63—Designating the lowest tides.
64—Plaster.
67—Even (poetical).
69—Native metal.
71—Australian bird.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next)

DANCE TO AID BEARS

Dances for a novel purpose are being held at Cowes, Phillip Island, Australia. They are to raise money for the purpose of buying swamp gum trees which are the favourite food of the island's most popular inhabitant—the koala or native bear. It is hoped that sufficient money will be raised not only to provide plenty for the existing "teddies" but to enable

them to multiply until the island is famous for its bears.

"Now you've got to keep away from this guy," the second whispered, "Jab him an' get away or he'll use his right. You got to keep that left hand out there, an' don't let him use his right. He's a cinch to try to get you to slug

with him, but don't do it, or he'll get his right over."

"I got you," the fighter nodded, "I'll do just like you say, but suppose he does get his right over? What'll I do?"

"Nothin'," the second instructed. "Just relax and me an' the referee will carry you to your corner."



Weight Problem

The weight of each of the sisters presents an interesting puzzle problem. The number of pounds at which each one of them tips the scales is indicated by two numbers, each of which is composed of two digits. There is a very surprisingly small difference in the weight of the pair.

When the number of pounds' difference in the weight of the two sisters is added to the total of their weight and to this number is

TWO acrobatic sisters, who are nearly of the same size and weight, perform a lifting and balancing act that is a marvel of its kind. One sister lifts the other, holding at arm's length her perfectly balanced body with the greatest of ease.

added the number obtained by multiplying their weights together the result obtained is the number 9,312. With this clue and the fact that there is only a difference of 48 ounces in the weight of the sisters, can you find what each one weighs?

(For solution see page 48)

The Riddle Box

WHY should a person who is confused most of the time feel at home in London?

2. In what way are a doctor and a soda dispenser alike?

3. What is it that everyone always can count on without fail?

4. What man always whistles at his work, although he may not be feeling happy?

5. What is it that can be docked without losing any pay?

6. What kind of a bird is always preferred by a hungry man?

7. Why should a man with very light hair go into the business of repairing motor cars?

8. What man can always keep everyone on his toes?

9. How does a broken arm or leg give anyone theatrical experience?

10. Why does a drunkard like to be sentenced to jail?

11. What does a blacksmith usually do when he breaks the law?

12. Why is "Fish-hook" an appropriate name for a town that is located at the end of a railroad?

13. Why is a contortionist a most egotistical person?

14. When water is converted into ice, what is the greatest change that takes place?

15. What kind of a crop can a farmer raise by running a steam-roller over his potato field?

16. What always has to be broken before it can be used?

17. What always goes to bed with its shoes on?

18. Why does a horse have a very steadying influence on everyone?

19. Why should a locksmith be considered a most curious person?

20. Why does it always make one feel very much annoyed when he cannot pay his rent?

21. Why is an awning stretched between two buildings like a peddler?

22. What motive always can take anyone to a distant place?



(For solution see page 48)

Next Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Conundrums

WHAT is the easiest way for anyone to avoid hitting his finger when driving a nail?

2. Why does a fire in a library always create a very heavy smoke?

3. In what occupation can money always be made hand over fist?

4. Why is a quarrel among the partners of a match factory likely to cause a fire?

5. If twelve make a dozen how many make a million?

6. Why is the middle of an hour-glass always made very small?

7. Why does a frog have the shortest life of all living things?

8. When is a baseball player sure to meet with failure?

9. Why is the fire of a burning circus always the hottest?

"The Maiden Disguised As A Peasant Girl"

(Continued from page 12)

hours and the dinner was very nice; tarts, blanc mange, blue, red, striped. . . and then we left the dining room and went into the garden to play hide-and-seek, and there the young master appeared.

'What then? Is it true that he is very handsome?'

'Remarkably good-looking. He's handsome, one would say: well-built, tall, full rosy cheeks. . .'

'Is that so? but I thought he had a pale face. Well, how did you find him? Gloomy? Thoughtful?'

'What do you mean? Such a wild-natured young man I've never seen in all my born days. He even decided to play hide-and-seek with us.'

'He played hide-and-seek with you? It's impossible!'

'But it's very possible. And what else does he think up? He catches and kisses. . .'

'You have the privilege of saying what you wish, but you are lying.'

'No, you have the right to think what you will, but I'm not lying. With great difficulty I myself got away from him. He spent all day with us.'

'How is it possible? They say that he is in love and does not pay the slightest attention to anyone?'

'I don't know, but he certainly looked at me, very much and also at Tanya and at the stewardess' daughter, and also at Pasha Kolbinskaya. It's a sin to say it, but he did justice to everybody. He's such a dashing young fellow.'

'That's remarkable. What do they say about him at home?'

'The young master, they say, is a marvellous young man, such a nice and jolly lad. One thing is bad, though, he runs after the girls very much. . . Yet, and after me, too. . . Well, there's nothing wrong in it. Time will make him smooth.'

'How I long to see him', said Liza with a sigh.

'What's difficult about that? Toogilovo is not far from us, just about three versts. Go for a walk in that direction, or take a ride and you'll undoubtedly meet him. Every day, early in the morning, he goes hunting with a rifle in his hand.'

'Oh, no, that's not good. He might think that I am hunting

after him. Besides, our fathers are on bad terms. It looks as though I shall never make his acquaintance. . . Ah, Nastya, do you know what? I'll disguise myself as a peasant girl.'

'Of course, put on a home-spun shirt, wear a sarafan and walk with a stout heart towards Toogilovo. I guarantee that Berestov will not miss you.'

'And I can speak the local dialect very well. Ah, Nastya, my dear Nastya what a wonderful idea!'

Liza went to bed that night determined to carry out this jolly plan regardless of what happened. The next morning she set about carrying it out and sent someone to the bazaar to buy home-spun, blue nanking and brass buttons. With Nastya's help she cut out a shirt and sarafan and put all the girls to sewing on it. Towards evening everything was ready. Liza tried the new dress on before the mirror and confessed that she had never looked so pretty.

She rehearsed her role: she bent low several times while walking and then nodded her head back and forth like an earthen-cat, spoke in the peasant dialect, laughed, covered her face with her sleeves—all drawing Nastya's full approval. One thing, though, was very difficult: she tried to walk bare-footed in the courtyard but the brambles pricked her tender feet and the sand and pebbles were unbearable. Here also Nastya came to her aid. She measured Liza's foot, ran to Trofim, the shepherd, and ordered a pair of lapti (sandals woven from bark and used for foot-wear by peasants) from him. On the following day, just a little before dawn, Liza awoke. Everyone in the house was still asleep. Nastya was waiting outside of the door for the shepherd to bring the lapti. The lowing of the cows filled the air and the herd passed in single file the nobleman's house. Trofim handed Nastya a little pair of multi-coloured lapti and received from her half a rouble as a reward. Liza quietly dressed herself in the peasant dress and whispering her instruction to Nastya regarding Miss Jackson, went out the back-door and through the vegetable

garden into the fields.

Dawn was spreading in the east and the golden lines of clouds, it seemed were waiting for the sun like courtiers wait for their monarch. The clear sky, the morning freshness and dew, a light breeze and the singing of the birds all filled Liza's heart with youthful happiness, but fearing lest she should meet some acquaintance, she seemed not to be walking but flying. Reaching the woods, which lay at the edge of her father's estate, she began to walk slowly. Here she was to wait for Alexei. Her heart beat rapidly. She did not know why; but fear, which accompanies our youthful pranks forms and also is its main beauty. Liza entered the dimness of the woods where muffled and echoing noises met her. She became thoughtful and little by little gave herself up to sweet longings. She thought. . . but is it possible to describe exactly what a seventeen year-old girl thinks of when she is walking along, in a wood, at six o'clock of a spring morning.

So she walked, deep in her thoughts, along a little path overshadowed by great trees on both sides, when suddenly a beautiful setter dog barked at her. Liza was frightened and shrieked. At the same moment a voice was heard: 'Tout beau, Sbogar, ici. . . ' and a young hunter was seen coming from behind a tree. 'Don't be afraid, my dear', he said to Liza, 'my dog does not bite.'

Liza recovered herself and at once made use of the opportunity. 'No, sir', she said, simulating mingled fright and shyness, 'I'm afraid of the dog. It's so ferocious; it will attack me again.'

Alexei (the reader has already guessed that it is he) meanwhile was attentively gazing at the young peasant girl. 'I will accompany you, if you are afraid', he said. 'Will you allow me to walk at your side?'

'Who's stopping you?' Liza replied. 'A free man has freedom to do what he likes, and the road belongs to all.'

'Where are you from?'

'From Prilutskina. I'm the daughter of Vassili the smith, and I'm going to pick mushrooms (Liza was carrying a basket on a rope). And you, sir? Are you from Toogilovo?'

'Exactly so', replied Alexei. 'I'm the young nobleman's attendant.' Alexei wished to equalize their social levels, but Liza looked at him and laughed.

'You are lying', she said. 'you haven't come across a fool. I see that you yourself are the young master.'

'What makes you think so?'

'Everything shows that.'

'But what?'

'How is it not possible to distinguish the master from the servant? You're not dressed like a servant, you don't speak like one, and you did not call the dog in our tongue.'

With every minute Alexei liked Liza more and more. He was not accustomed to being ceremonious with good-looking and jolly girls; he wanted to embrace her, but Liza jumped away from him and assumed such a serious and cold manner that though this at first made Alexei laugh it stopped him from further advances.

'If you want us to be good friends in the future', she said with pride, 'please don't forget yourself.'

'Who taught you such wisdom', asked Alexei bursting into laughter. 'not my acquaintance, the dear Nastya; not the servant girl of

your nobleman's daughter? . . . See! this is how education is spread!'

Liza felt that she had almost overplayed her role and immediately collected herself.

'And what do you think', she said. 'Do you think that I've never visited the nobleman's house? Be sure that I've heard and seen everything. But, she continued, 'chatting with you I shall never be able to pick my mushrooms. I ask your pardon, sir, but go your way and I'll go mine.'

Liza wanted to leave, but Alexei caught her hand.

'What is your name, my soul?'

'Akulina', Liza replied, trying to free her fingers from Alexei's hand. 'Please sir, let me go. It's time to go home.'

'My dear friend Akulina, no matter what happens, I'll come to visit your father, Vassili the smith.'

'What!' cried Liza. 'For Christ's sake, don't come. If they find out at home that I was chatting with a young master alone in the woods great misfortune will befall me. My father will beat me to death.'

'But no matter what happens I want to see you again.'

'Well, I'll come here some other time to pick mushrooms.'

'But when?'

'Maybe to-morrow.'

'Dear Akulina, I would have kissed you, but I do not dare. Until to-morrow, then, is that right?'

'Yes, yes.'

'And you will not disappoint me?'

'No. I will not disappoint you.'

'Take an oath.'

'Well, I swear by Holy Friday I'll come.'

The young people parted. Liza emerged from the woods, crossed the fields and unobserved entered the garden and the house, where Nastya was waiting for her. Then she changed her dress and, confusedly replying to the impatient servant girl, went to the dining-room. Breakfast was ready and the table spread, and Miss Jackson, already powdered and tightly corseted like the stem of a wine glass, was making thin sandwiches.

Her father praised her for her early walk. 'There is nothing so healthy as waking up at dawn', he said. Then he quoted some examples, which he had taken from various English magazines, of the long life of people, remarking that all people who lived more than a hundred years never used whisky and used to get up early in the morning.

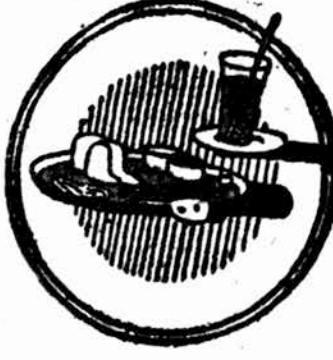
Liza did not hear him. In her mind she reviewed all that had occurred during the morning's meeting, Akulina's conversation with the young hunter, and her conscience began to bother her. She remonstrated with herself that it was well that their conversation had not surpassed the limits of decency, and that there could be no sequel to her frank, but her conscience bothered her more than her brain. The promise that she had given him to meet the following day bothered her more than anything else. She was almost decided not to keep to her oath, but Alexei, having waited for her might begin to search for her in the village, for Akulina, the daughter of Vassili the smith, and finding the real Akulina, that fat and awkward girl, would thus discover her foolish prank. This thought Liza dreaded more than anything else and she decided to appear on the following morning in the woods as Akulina.

(To be continued on Sunday next)

N. G. VIRKAR

GIVES BEST REFRESHMENT & DINNER SERVICE AT FOLLOWING PREMISES IN

BOMBAY CITY.



No. 1.
Welankar Hindu Hotel,
Girgaon, Tram Corner.





No. 2.
Girgaon Hindu Refreshment House,
Kandawadi, Tram Corner.

Special accommodation for Ladies & Families.
Please Step in Once and Convince Yourself.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our RESEMBLANCE COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

ENTRY COUPON	
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Name.....

Address.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters. on all entry coupons.

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Name.....

Address.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters. on all entry coupons.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Your daughter has a fine touch, Mrs. Murphy," remarked a friend, listening to Miss Murphy playing the piano.

"Yis, so they be tellin' me," replied Mrs. Murphy, "an' shure, 'tis no wonder, for she loves the piano and niver tires of it; she has a great taste for moosic, but thin that's only natural, for her gran-father had his skull broke wid a cornet at a timperance picnic."

Old William, on his first visit to London, was greatly interested in all he saw. Stopping at the corner of a street to light his pipe, he was approached by a man.

"Matches, sir?" asked the stranger.

Taking a box from the tray the man was carrying, William lit his pipe, then returned the box of matches to the tray.

"Wonderful place, London," he said; "everything just to hand."

The film star's chauffeur was driving him home from Shepperton. They were only a few hundred yards from the studios when the majestic figure of the law darted out nimbly in front of the car. Reclining in the deep back seat, the actor listened to the following dialogue between his chauffeur and the constable:—

"Knock, knock."
"Eh?" said the puzzled driver.
"Knock, knock . . ." persisted the constable.

"Who's there?" asked the chauffeur, feeling that the law must be humoured.

"Butcher."
"Butcher who?"
"Butcher lights on."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Rebus Arithmetic: The names of the six objects in the order in which they are to be arranged are as follows: 1. Shoe. 2. Cask. 3. Lock. 4. Satchel. 5. Edge. 6. Swan. The names of the objects pictured within the circle are: 1. Hoe. 2. Clock. 3. Sledges. The geographical name is SASKATCHEWAN, a province of Canada.

Distance Problem: The two brothers lived 81 miles apart.

Sleeper's Charade: The missing words in the order of their use are: In, Can, Descents, Incandescent.

Hidden Proverb: A word is selected from each of the balloons to form the following familiar adage: More haste, less speed.

Sky Mystery: The word changes are as follows: 1. MOON. 2. Soon. 3. Soot. 4. Slot. 5. Slat. 6. Slab. 7. Stab. 8. STAR.

Weight Problem: One sister weighs 77 pounds and the other 94.

Conundrums: 1. Hold the hammer in both hands. 2. Because it makes the smoke pour out in volumes. 3. In the occupation of a manœuvre. 4. Because of the friction among them. 5. Very few. 6. To show the waste (waist) of time. 7. Because it "croaks" every night. 8. When he takes too many highballs. 9. Because it is intense (in tents).

Anagrams Ads: The advertised products are: Chewing-gum (win much egg); Cough drops (hocop drugs); Salad oil (Dasallio); Ice cream (Cemarice); Furniture (renufruit); Hair tonic (Christonia); Shoe polish (philosohes); Tooth paste (Ht potatoes); Shaving cream (Americans H. H. G.).

Riddle Box: 1. Because he is in a fog. 2. Each is a physician (fizzician). 3. His fingers. 4. A traffic policeman. 5. A ship. 6. A swallow. 7. Because he is low-headed. 8. A dancing teacher. 9. By having their arm or leg in a cast. 10. Because of its many bars. 11. Com-mits forgery. 12. Because it is at the end of the line. 13. Because he can put himself on the back. 14. The change in price. 15. Mashed potatoes. 16. A horse. 17. Because it makes him stable. 18. Because he spends so much time at keyholes. 19. Because he is put out. 20. Because it is a house-to-house canvas. 21. A locomotive.

An Englishwoman had gone to Scotland for the first time in her life. On her return to London she expressed her surprise at the comparative civilization of the north. "Our English customs are spreading rapidly," she said. "Even in a little town like St. Andrews they have a nice golf course."

The doctor was summoned on the telephone.

"Come at once," he heard, in agonized tones from the other end. "My little boy has swallowed my pencil."

"All right," said the doctor. "I'll come immediately. What are you doing in the meantime?"

"Using my fountain-pen, of course."

An American was on a walking-tour in Scotland. Snow had fallen and he was struggling along a narrow road when he met a Highlander.

"I guess, friend, I sure am lost!" he said, plaintively.

"Is there a reward oot for ye?" asked the Scotsman.

"No."
"Well, ye're still lost."

"Does your teacher like you, Tommy?"

"I should say so. She puts a big kiss on every sum I do."

The agitated customer entered the chemist's shop.

"A few days ago you sold me a plaster to help me to get rid of my lumbago," he said.

"That's right, sir," replied the chemist. "And what can I have the pleasure of doing for you now?"

"I want you to give me something to get rid of the plaster."

A small boy entered a post-office, and handed a shilling to the counter clerk with a request to be told whether it was a good one.

The coin, on being tested, bent readily, and was handed back with the information that it was a "dud," and that the post-office couldn't change it.

The boy departed, but returned ten minutes later to inquire: "Mr.—says, 'Will you please bend this back again, so that he can change it somewhere else?'"

"My son went to the United States ten years ago to make his fortune."

"And what is he worth now?"
"I really don't know for certain, but the State of New York is offering 20,000 dollars for information about him."

A commercial traveller, detained in a village overnight, was introduced in the local inn to a crazy little billiard-table and a set of balls of a uniform, dirty-grey colour.

"But how do you tell the red?" he asked.

"Oh," replied the landlord, "you soon get to know them by their shape."

The landlord called one Monday morning at a house in which, after some undesirable occupants, new tenants had been installed. The wife, not knowing him, asked what he wanted.

"I'm the landlord," he said, "and I want your rent."
"Well, I'm bothered!" exclaimed the woman. "That's just why we left the other house!"

Our Humorist At Large



"Too late for the wedding ladies, but the bride wore mongolier satin and the bridesmaids came in shrimp pink."



The Up-to-the minute reporter (to escaping convict).
"And have you any plans for the future yet?"



"Any good ma? They're goin' to broadcast the Gilbert and Sullivan fight."



First loon (to second): "You know, that bloke always strikes me as being a bit peculiar."



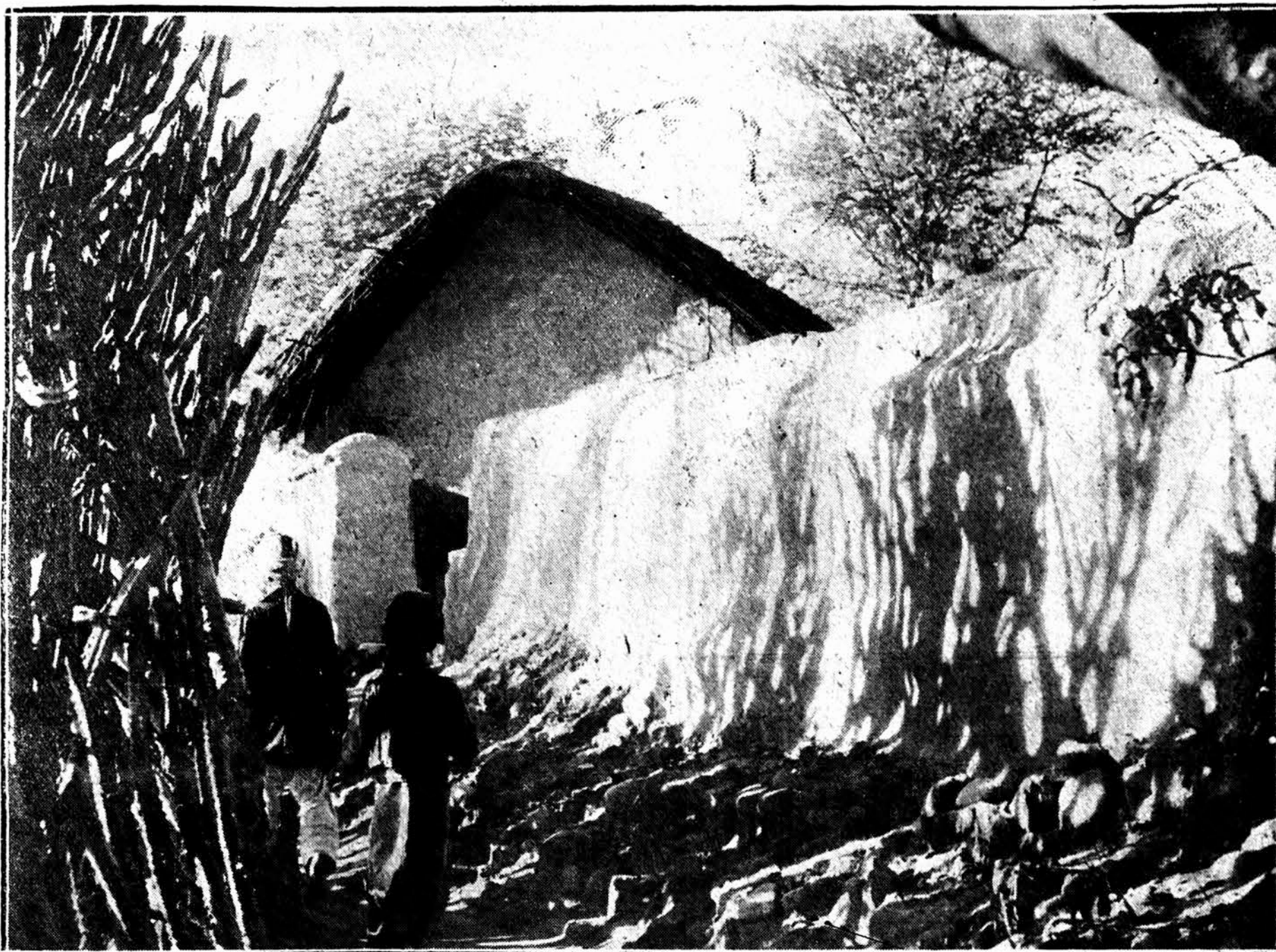
"I found your husband in the bar, madam."



Magistrate: "Six months!"
Prisoner: "O. K." When will it be convenient for me to start?"

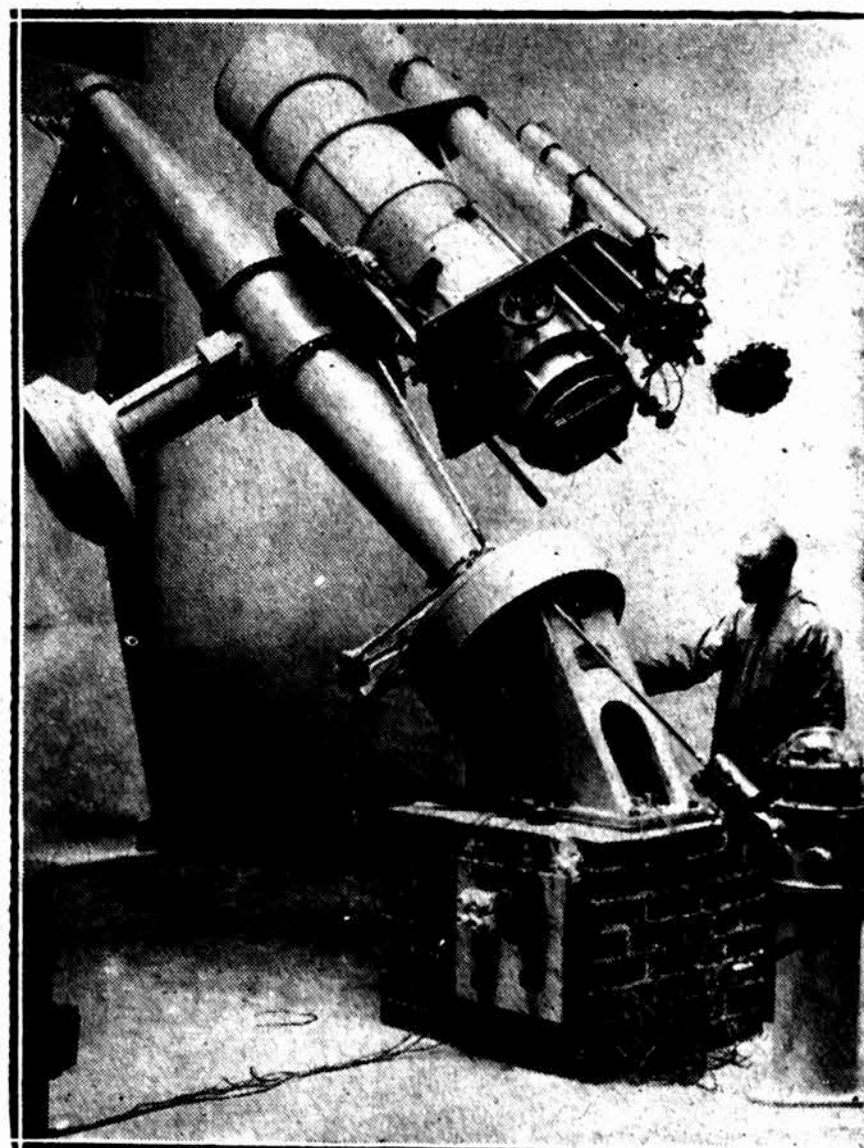
“THE MYSTERY STREET”

(Photo by Z. D. Barni.)



Left:—Il Duce Sets Sleigh-
ing Style.

Right:—This huge Celestial Camera has been re-
cently mounted in the
University Observatory
in Stambul.



Dr. Schacht, President of the German Reichs Bank, who celebrated his 60th Birthday recently, is pictured here with his wife and two grandchildren.



Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, new Premier of Japan, being cheered when about to proceed to Imperial Palace to present the list of his Cabinet to Emperor.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

March 21, 1937

LUCKY NUMBER



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